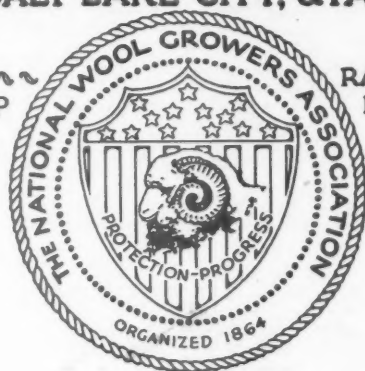


The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

TO NON MEMBERS - UNITED
FOREIGN



RANGE AND MARKET CONDITIONS
RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS

STATES & CANADA \$1.50 PER YEAR
\$2.00 PER YEAR

Vol. XVIII—No. 8

August, 1928

— PROGRAM —

of the

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL

NATIONAL RAM SALE

Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City

August 27-28-29-30, 1928

(Under the Management of the National Wool Growers Association)

MONDAY, August 27—1 P. M.—Rambouillets, Stud
Rams and Range Pens

TUESDAY, August 28—10 A. M.—Rambouillets
1 P. M.—Rambouillets

The Rambouillet offerings include 90 Single Stud
Rams—29 pens of Stud Rams (5 head)—35 pens of
Range Rams (25 head). Consigned by 45 breeders
from eight states.

TUESDAY, 5 P. M.—Entertainment by Salt Lake
Business Men

WEDNESDAY, August 29—10 A. M.—Hampshire
Stud Rams

1 P. M.—Hampshire Range Rams

In the Hampshire listings are 35 Single Stud Rams—
8 pens of Stud Rams—16 pens of Range Yearlings—
10 pens of Ram Lambs.

THURSDAY, August 30—10 A. M.—Suffolks - Lin-
colns - Cross-Breds - Corriedales - Columbias
Panamas

Entries in this class include 40 imported Suffolks—20
imported Lincolns—400 Cross-Breds and Long Wools.

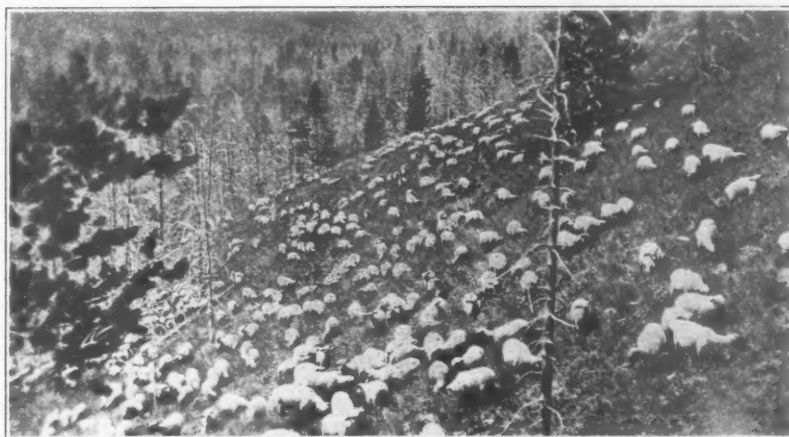
Catalogs Will Be Furnished Upon Application

Denver's 14 Points

STRATEGICALLY LOCATED
HAY, THE BEST OBTAINABLE
IDEAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
PURE MOUNTAIN WATER
EXCELLENT RAILROAD SERVICE
MODERN FACILITIES THROUGHOUT
TRANSIT PRIVILEGES MOST LIBERAL
ORDER BUYERS ACTIVE
DEMAND STRONG FROM PACKERS
ENORMOUS OUTLET FOR FEEDERS
NEW PENS AND SCALES
VERY COURTEOUS TREATMENT
EFFICIENT COMMISSION FIRMS
REACHES AND SERVES THE WEST



Mount Haggin Hampshires



Pen of Ram Lambs for 1928 Ram Sale weaned from this band, July 18th.
On range in Deer Lodge National Forest, Montana.

**Look
at this
Record**

The Winning Carloads of Western Lambs at Chicago International and Western National 1927-28 were sired by Mount Haggin Rams. The Highest Priced Pens of 25 yearlings and 25 lambs at the National Ram Sale for many years have been bred by the Mount Haggin Company.

37 out of 48 First Prizes and 18 out of 24 Championships at the Chicago International, Pacific International, American Royal were won by Mount Haggin Hampshires, 1926-27.

**Quality
Counts**

Breed Uniformity, Mutton Quality, Scale and Bone Enable Mount Haggin Hampshires to Top the Sale, Produce the Winning Carloads, and Win 75 Per Cent of the First Prizes and Championships at America's Three Greatest Live Stock Expositions.

Buy Your Range Rams and Stud Rams at the National Ram Sale

Mount Haggin Land and Livestock Company

H. C. Gardiner, President
ANACONDA, MONTANA

F. H. NEIL & SONS

Home Address: Maple Ave. Stock Farm
London, Ontario, Canada

Western Address: Cullen Hotel
Salt Lake City, Utah

WE HAVE ON HAND FOR OUR 1928 TRADE

50 Reg. Lincoln Stud Rams
300 Reg. Yearling Lincoln Rams
100 Pure Bred Yearling Lincoln Range Raised Rams
50 Reg. Cotswold Stud Rams
200 Range Yearling Cotswold Rams

50 Reg. Yearling Suffolk Stud Rams
25 Reg. Hampshire Stud Rams
200 Pure Bred Yearling Hampshire Range Raised Rams
150 Large Pure Bred Hampshire Ram Lambs Range Raised

500 Large Suffolk x Hampshire Cross Bred Yearlings and Ram Lambs Range Raised
100 Reg. Lincoln Yearling and Two-year-old Ewes
100 Reg. Cotswold Yearling and Two-year-old Ewes
50 Reg. Suffolk Yearling and Two-year-old Ewes
25 Reg. Leicester Yearling Rams

REMEMBER THE RAM SALE DATE

AUGUST 27-28-29-30, 1928

UNION STOCK YARDS - - SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SUFFOLKS

100
registered
yearling
and
two-year-old
Ewes
October
Delivery



50
registered
yearling
Rams
Delivery
Any Time

Also, 200 Lincoln and Cotswold Rams

These are of the best quality that I have ever offered

Write or Wire **EUGENE PATRICK**

Cullen Hotel

Salt Lake City, Utah

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

Our consignments have brought the highest average price at the National Ram Sales in 1924-1925-1926-1927.

In the 1925 sale our entries brought top figures in classes for single studs, pen of studs, and range rams.

In the 1926 sale our pens of five stud rams brought the highest price ever paid in that class.

One of our stud rams brought the highest price in the California sale in 1928.



The Highest Priced Lamb on Record. Purchased as a Lamb in the 1927 National Ram Sale at \$2,000 and Now in Service in Our Flock.

Our offerings for 1928 are the best we have ever had.

We have shipped sheep to seven foreign countries—ten shipments to Japan, three to Russia.

Flock headers our specialty.

Stud Rams, Range Rams, and Ewes for sale at all times.

Single or carload lots.



Some of Our Stud Rams Entered in the 1928 Sale.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Prop.

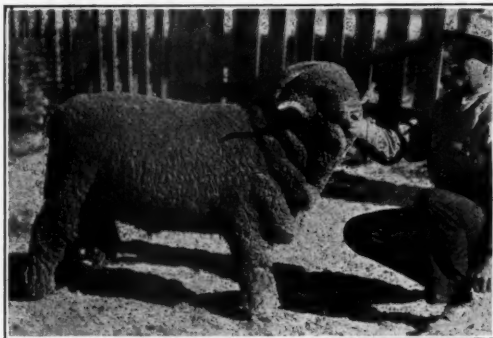
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Phone 174



Our Pen of Twenty-Five Range Rams That Topped That Class in the 1927 National Ram Sale.

PRACTICAL RAMBOUILLETS



One of Our Studs Entered in the 1928 National Ram Sale.

C. D. MICHAELSEN - - Gunnison, Utah

Satisfaction given by our Rambouillets sold in recent years at the National Ram Sales proves their value to range men. We will appreciate having range men or breeders of stud sheep examine our entries at this year's ram sale.

FOR SALE

5000 head good Rambouillet Yearling Ewes
AUGUST DELIVERY—WRITE OR WIRE
JESS ELROD—San Angelo, Texas

DELAINE MERINOS

Grow More - and - Better Wool

And are the Hardest and Best Rangers in the World

You can range three Delaine-Merino ewes on the same feed it takes for two of the larger breeds; they will shear twice as much wool as the other two, and raise blockier lambs, which the trade now demands. Cross your ewes with DELAINE-MERINO BUCKS and get a band of really profitable sheep to run. I have 200 DELAINE-MERINO BUCKS for 1928 trade. Mostly big smooth ones. All registered. One or a carload shipped anywhere on approval. Photos free.

Prices Reasonable

FRANK H. RUSSELL, Wakeman, Ohio

MANTI LIVESTOCK COMPANY

MANTI, UTAH



Sired by Old 467 - John K. Madsen

Breeders of Rambouillets for over twenty years.

NOYES AND SONS

Ephraim, Utah

Breeders of Registered Rambouillets
Have for sale 38 head of yearling range rams and 10 head of yearling stud rams.

American Cotswold Registry Association

Write for list of members and breeders. If you have registered Cotswolds to sell, or wish to buy and will state what you have or want, will try and assist you or give you desired information.

F. W. HARDING

Secretary

Purebred Record Bldg.,
Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
D. C. LEWIS, President

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

RAMBOUILLETS

Range Rams Our Specialty

We believe that the big ram with a long staple fleece that has density and fineness and is free from body wrinkles and kemp is the ideal ram for the range.

If that is the kind of Rambouillet ram you like, see ours.

PUREBRED RANGE RAMS
REGISTERED STUD RAMS

Small orders or carload lots

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

Deer Lodge, Montana

Grow More Wool

Merinos Excel All Breeds in Wool Production

Write for Literature and List of Breeders

The American and Delaine Merino Record Ass'n.

Gowdy Williamson, Sec. Xenia, Ohio

W. W. PENDLETON & SON

Breeders of Pure Bred Rambouillet Sheep
PAROWAN, UTAH

See our entries in the 1928 Ram Sale.
Our sheep combine the blood of the flocks
of W. S. Hansen, John H. Seely, Butterfield,
Hobbs & Gillett, A. A. Wood, W. J. Mathews,
A. Orth, and W. C. Pendleton.



SOLANO CORRIEDALE RANCH
R. W. JICKLING—Elmira, Calif.

WM. BRIGGS & SON

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

We produce
a high type
of Ram-
bouillet.



A choice lot
of ewes and
rams for
sale at all
times.

Briggs 1144—Yearling Rambouillet Ewe. Grand Champion Rambouillet Ewe at
California State Fair, 1927.

**Our 1927 Offerings
Are Completely
Sold Except**

**100 Lincoln-Rambouillet
Ewe Lambs**

We have a very choice lot
of young Rambouillet
Rams coming on for the
1928 trade.

*If you like Rambouillets with fine,
white, crimping wool, good bone, legs
set well apart, and splendid confor-
mation—*

We Grow That Kind

Day Farms Company
PAROWAN, UTAH

**EXPERIMENT STATION
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

Logan, Utah

We especially invite examination of
our single stud yearling ram—"Style"
116, sired by U. S. Sheep Experiment
Station—249 (a son of Monarch) and
from a Marsden ewe—1203—Entered
in the National Ram Sale.

BURTON'S**Rugged Rambouillets**

HAVE

Vigor	Staple
Type	Density
Size	Quality

They are the results of many years
of very careful selecting and breeding.
See them at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.
They Will Please You

S. R. BURTON & SON
PAROWAN, UTAH

BULLARD BROS.

WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

Breeders of Fine Wool Rambouillet Sheep



"Major"—Bullard Bros.' Reserve Champion
Ram at Chicago International, 1925

Flock Founded in 1875

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. Bullard, Manager

**American Rambouillet
Sheep Breeders Ass'n**

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues. Flock
Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and
XXIII are being bound together and will soon
be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now be-
ing received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000
sheep on record.

President
F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members,
rules, pedigrees blanks, etc., address the Sec-
retary.

KING BROTHERS COMPANY



Laramie,
Wyoming

Breeders of
Rambouillet
and
Corriedale
Sheep



Champion Corriedale Ram. First Prize Ram Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs; Also at Chicago International, 1927. Defeating Importation of Rams from New Zealand; and Champion Ram at Ogden Live Stock Show, January, 1928.

"C" Type Champion Rambouillet Ram, American Royal, 1927, and Champion Ram at Ogden Live Stock Show, January, 1928.

KING PRODUCTIONS SATISFY 1927 JUDGES

At the American Royal in B Class Rambouillets our Principal Winnings were 1st in Aged Ram, 2nd and 3rd in Yearling Rams, 2nd in Ram Lamb, 3rd in Yearling Ewe, 3rd in Ewe Lamb, Champion Ram and Champion Flock. American Royal C Class Rambouillets—2nd in Aged Ram, 1st in Yearling Ram, 1st in Ram Lamb, 2nd in Pen Ram Lambs, 1st in Yearling Ewes. Champion Ram, Champion Ewe, Champion Flock.

At the Chicago International—1st in Aged Ram, 4th Yearling Ram, 1st Ewe Lamb, 1st Pen of Ewe Lambs, Champion Ram, Reserve Champion Ewe, and Champion Flock. At the Ogden Live Stock Show, held in January, 1928, we had Champion Ram, Champion Ewe and Champion Flock.

STOCK OF EITHER BREED SOLD SINGLY OR IN CAR LOTS.

IMPORTED LINCOLNS

Lincoln - Rambouillet Cross Bred Rams

Hampshire Rams and Ewes

We have a remarkable selection of Rams of the above breeds to offer for 1928. Prices far below quality.

We have just imported 100 head of prime New Zealand Stud Lincolns selected from best flocks, to be used for cross-breeding purposes.

Our Hampshire Ewes, either Pure Bred or Registered are descended from flocks of over fifty years' standing, and quality considered are dirt cheap.

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY

F. J. Hagenbarth, Pres.

Spencer, Idaho

O. A. SCHULZ & SON

SHERIDAN, MONTANA

Registered Rambouillets

Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds

Years of careful and selective breeding are showing their results. We offer as proof our 1928 consignments to the

National Ram Sale

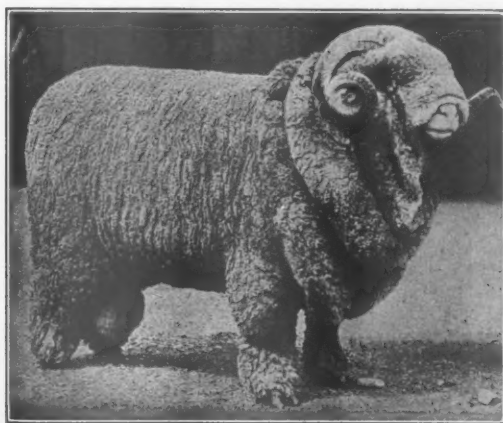
Montana Ram Sale

Miles City Ram Sale

We invite special attention to the type, fleeces, and blood lines of the stud and range rams we are offering this month in the Salt Lake Sale.

CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS

Noted for
Size and Bone



Noted as Heavy
Shearers of Fine
Staple Wool

Taxpayer—Champion Ram, Utah State Fair, 1926-1927.

Following is an unsolicited letter from a man who bought 100 registered Candland Rambouillet yearling ewes:
Dear Mr. Candland:

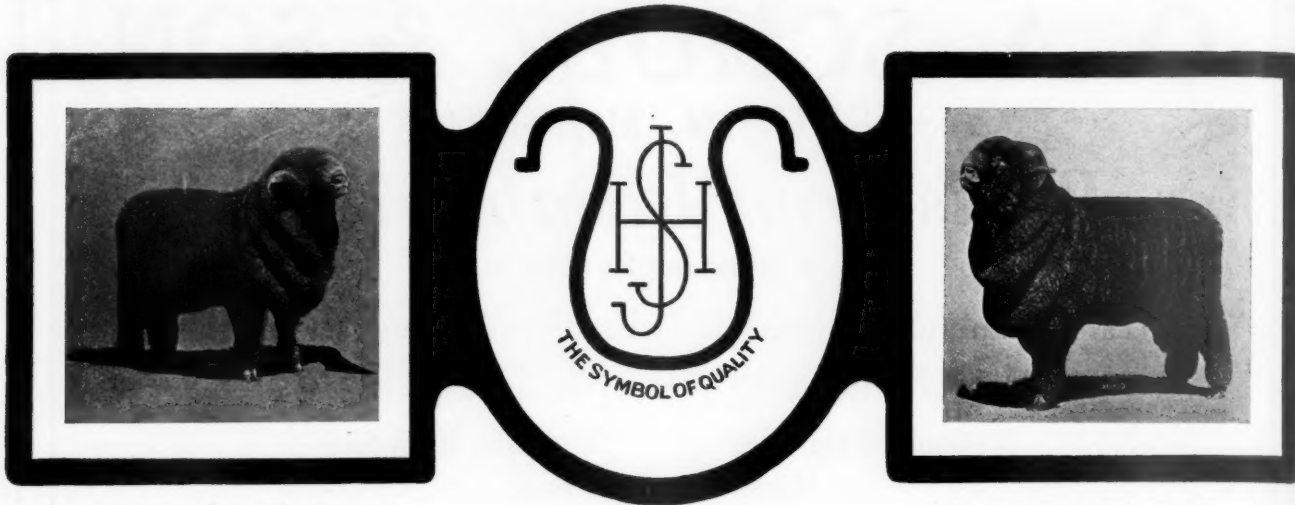
My ewes sheared approximately 18 pounds per head. The 97 head sheared 1,711 pounds. Several of them went above 20 pounds and one sheared 24½ pounds. I think they made a good turnout. Some of the February lambs weigh as much as 140 pounds. I intend to breed two of them to a few ewes this fall.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you all, I remain

Yours truly, Robt. J. Manning

Mr. Sheepman: Do you want to increase your profits? If so, use **CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS**
W. D. CANDLAND & SONS, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Mountain Dell Rambouillets



J. H. S. 7800 "62"—Highest Priced Rambouillet
Ever Sold at Auction.

J. H. S. D 7833—Top of 1926 Ram Sale.

NO BLOOD HAS WORKED GREATER IMPROVEMENT THAN THAT OF THE

SEELY-RAMBOUILLETS

Their Good Blood Breeds On

They have held their own and have done their share in making Rambouillet history. Their blood lines have been so intensified the past forty years that they have the ability to reproduce their superior qualities. RANGE RAMS, STUD RAMS AND EWES—WRITE FOR PRICES OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION DESIRED CONCERNING OUR SHEEP.

—: We Never Sell a Ram That Is Not Worthy of Being a Breeder :—



Highest Priced Ewes Ever Sold at Auction.

JOHN H. SEELY & SONS CO.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XVIII

AUGUST, 1928

NUMBER VIII

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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F. J. HAGENBARTH, President

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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THE EDITOR'S BOX

Cloth Prices:

Some slight reductions in cloth prices recently have given rise to extensive discussion and speculation among woolen manufacturers, garment makers and the retail trade.

These reductions were announced on July 23 by the American Woolen Company to apply on fabrics offered to the trade for next spring's wear. Clothing factories ordinarily are engaged in winter months in making up suits and garments to be retailed in the spring.

The reductions, however, were mainly upon staple styles of worsted cloths made from fine wools and which sell more or less continuously. They varied from one cent to twenty-eight cents per yard below figures of six months ago, on goods priced from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per yard wholesale. This company's No. 3192, an 11-ounce Fulton serge, is now offered at \$2.06 per yard. Six months ago it was \$2.16 and one year ago, \$2.27. The real extent of the reductions is something less than appears through changes in terms relating to discounts.

Manufacturers Seek Volume:

Competitors and customers of the American Woolen Company apparently had expected advanced prices as are customary when wool prices are strong. Different views are expressed as to the intent and meaning of the reductions. It is said the company endeavors to stimulate buying and expects to secure such a volume of orders as will enable it to manufacture profitably at the new prices. Reductions are principally upon worsted lines made from fine wools. Worsteds promise to be more popular and recent trade conditions have made fine wools comparatively cheaper than medium grades. It is reported that the company has obtained a good stock of finer grades at reasonable prices. Others suggest that there is a decreasing demand for staple

lines and more sales on specialties upon which the company's prices in many cases show an advance.

It is clear, as has been stated many times, that raw wool prices are not the major or determining factor in making cloth prices. The trade naturally advances cloth prices when it can do so because of wool advances or when sales are possible at higher figures. In this instance it was considered to be good policy to secure more business through price concessions, economies in production and selling much more than offsetting the very minor influence of recent firming up in raw wool prices.

Sheep Loans:

Banks and companies loaning on live stock are adhering to a commendable policy of conservatism. The excessive loans that caused so much trouble eight years ago looked conservative when first written but in fact represented too large a proportion of the value of the animals in the collateral. Necessity for further loans for operation through a period of ruinous markets, or complete inability to make sales quickly ran the amounts loaned altogether to close to the lowered sheep prices.

The same thing should not happen again. It is not likely to happen in the same way, but it is always good policy for a borrower to reduce his liabilities when he can. Some capital and operating loans usually are needed even by sound and careful stockmen. Recent events have shown the necessity of a careful scrutiny of the conditions and methods of the concerns that make loans. The frequency of renewal required on live-stock paper is a cardinal point with those who borrow on live stock.

Banks or companies who wish to do so can discount one year paper with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks

These banks are having a slow growth. The peculiar object sought in their establishment by the government in 1923 was the removal of agricultural and live-stock notes from the effects of fluctuations in the amounts of deposit in ordinary commercial financial institutions. The present is a good time for stockmen to investigate the possibilities of getting away from the dangers of short-term notes.

Lamb Distribution:

In his report of the Chicago market in this issue of the Wool Grower, Mr. Poole states that a stabilizing influence upon lamb markets has been given this year by a better distribution of supplies among the various market centers. The Colorado and Nebraska feeders' organization did a good job in distributing shipments last winter and in the spring months. They benefited themselves and started the range man's season off in good shape.

Salesmen's Service:

Shipments from remote sections of a dozen states are not so easily or completely controlled for distribution as are the feed-lot lambs, but the range men can do themselves a great service by studying conditions at the various markets to which they have the option of shipping. Some of the commission salesmen will advise as to the choice of a market for a particular shipment. The grower needs and should seek such advice. Then when he has chosen his market he must go further to study and keep in touch with his salesman in regard to the part of the week in which to sell. The salesmen want to make good sales to satisfy those by whom they are employed. They can do a great deal to maintain steady prices if the arrivals at the market from the feeding stations are parceled out in a way to prevent excessive receipts on a few days. If this is to be done as is necessary, the owners must work with and through these salesmen to secure such distribution of receipts as will serve to maintain steady prices.

ORDERING CARS FOR SHEEP

It is some time since there has been any general or serious difficulty in ob-

taining sheep cars when needed.

The car service departments of the western railroads have done good work in moving their equipment in a way to serve the needs of shippers. The improvement in the situation is in part the result of the system of filing orders in advance of the time it is expected to load the cars. This is a great aid to the railroad officers in knowing how to move and place their cars to avoid delay to shippers and to get the maximum work and earnings from their trains.

In some sections, sheepmen have grown careless about putting in their car orders. In one district recently which loaded 78 cars in one day only 39 cars had been ordered as much as five days in advance of the day they were loaded. The other 39 were ordered from one to five days in advance. Such late placing of orders does not allow the railroad a fair opportunity to serve its shippers and is likely to cause car shortage. Fall business promises to be heavy and with rolling stock well employed those who delay the placing of their orders run a large risk of not having their cars ready when wanted.

THE GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE LAMB CROP

An estimated increase of eight per cent in this year's lamb crop in the United States has been estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department considers that the number of lambs raised to the age for docking in the last three years and the percentage yield of lambs have been as follows:

	Number Lambs	Per cent of lambs to ewes of breeding age
1928	25,989,000	88.8
1927	24,173,000	87.1
1926	23,772,000	89.9

The department's estimate of the 1927 crop was increased by 400,000, subsequent to its report for that year issued July 20, 1927.

The numbers and percentages for each of the thirteen western states and for those states as a group is set forth in detail in the original tabulated report printed below.

There will probably be some consider-

able question raised as to the department's estimate of a lamb crop in Montana this year of 80 per cent as contrasted with 75 per cent last year. The department through its Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the only agency in this country attempting to report the size of the lamb crop. In the past its conclusions have been severely criticized. The government workers in this undertaking must be recognized as being altogether impartial and as doing their best in a difficult undertaking. A few years ago the field force which handled this work was enlarged to include a few men whose entire time was devoted to live-stock statistics and who were in a position to travel extensively in the range states and to interview rangemen in many sections from whom accurate reports as to their own outfits could be obtained. It is understood that the amount of traveling and direct contact with rangemen that has been done this year by these government statisticians has been somewhat curtailed.

The total increase which the department reports as having been found in this year's lamb crop amounts to 1,800,000 head. On the basis of the usual proportion of the lamb crop that is reported as slaughtered this would call for about 900,000 additional lambs to go into consumption from the 1928 crop as compared to the number slaughtered from the 1927 crop. This number is by no means a difficult one to be handled by the packers and meat distributing concerns and should have no appreciable effect upon the price of lambs to be marketed during the remainder of the season whether shipped direct from the range for slaughter or by the route of the feed lots.

The modest amount of increase may be indicative of other increases in coming years. It was in anticipation of such an increase that the western growers planned and started the lamb demonstration work which has yielded such good results during the past year. The feeders of Colorado and Nebraska have joined in this educational undertaking with financial support, and it is expected that

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO THE RAM SALE

A round-trip rate of one and one-half times the regular one-way rate has been put into effect by the Oregon Short Line Railroad for those attending the National Ram Sale.

These tickets will be on sale on and after August 25 with a final return limit of September 2.

The Oregon Short Line rates apply from all points on that line in Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming.

The Denver & Rio Grande System will have on sale from points on its line in Utah a one-way fare of one and one-third times the regular fare good for sixteen days.

Parties leaving for the ram sale from points on the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, and on the Denver & Rio Grande in Colorado should inquire for special rates to the ram sale.

the scope of the demonstrations being conducted by Mr. Hartzell will be enlarged and that the work will be conducted for several years.

The significance and meaning of the government estimate, assuming it to be approximately correct, can be obtained through an examination of the figures reported for the lamb crop of 1927 and the subsequent events. On July 29 of last year the department estimated the year's lamb crop at 23,764,000 head, which figure as above stated, was later raised to 24,173,000. Of this number it appears that around 12,908,000 have been slaughtered under federal inspection.

The figure given for slaughter from the 1927 crop covers the period from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, and includes sheep. In addition to the 12,908,000 head slaughtered during that period under federal inspection, it was estimated by the department on January 1st that 7,214,000 ewe lambs were carried over from the 1927 crop to be used for breeding purposes. This leaves a balance of about 4,000,000 lambs which may have been slaughtered in plants not having federal inspection or lost upon the range subsequent to the time of docking. In cities like San Francisco there has been a very considerable increase in the number of lambs handled in slaughtering plants not

having federal inspection. Also, as is well known to rangemen there is a high rate of mortality between the time of docking lambs and of shipping to market. This late season loss was especially marked in the case of the early lamb crop of Idaho a few months ago. The government figures are based upon the number of lambs estimated to have been docked and make no allowance for the losses that occur between docking time and shipping.

Of the total increase of lambs estimated by the department as having been raised this year 89,000 head are reported as being in the thirty-five states producing 'native' lambs, and 1,727,000 in the thirteen western or range states (includ-

ing Texas and South Dakota). The percentage yield in the native states is estimated at 101.7 per cent, which is 4.6 per cent less than last year's estimate. The number of ewes of breeding age in native states is reported as having increased 456,000 head, or 5.5 per cent since 1927.

In the western states the number of lambs is estimated as 11 per cent above 1927, due to an increase of 3.3 per cent in the percentage yield and to an increase of 5 per cent in the number of breeding ewes.

The department's tabulated report of the number of ewes, and the number and per cent of lambs docked in the thirteen western states and range states is reprinted below:

THREE YEARS' ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF EWES AND LAMBS

All numbers in Thousands, that is, add 000)

State	Breeding ewes 1 year old and over—January 1			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
	Number			Per cent of ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1926	1927	1928	1926 %	1927 %	1928 %	1926	1927	1928
Montana.....	2,079	2,208	2,344	86	75	80	1,788	1,656	1,875
Wyoming.....	2,123	2,235	2,320	86	68	80	1,826	1,520	1,856
Colorado.....	920	969	1,002	88	85	80	810	824	802
N. Mexico.....	1,538	1,678	1,741	76	70	60	1,169	1,175	1,045
Arizona.....	898	908	931	75	73	75	674	663	698
Utah.....	1,873	1,925	2,038	90	73	85	1,686	1,405	1,732
Nevada.....	920	926	944	90	74	84	828	685	793
Idaho.....	1,415	1,415	1,553	100	92	103	1,415	1,302	1,600
Washington.....	370	380	413	105	105	107	389	399	442
Oregon.....	1,520	1,605	1,605	92	85	93	1,398	1,364	1,525
California.....	2,280	2,367	2,486	94	90	94	2,143	2,130	2,337
So. Dakota.....	491	535	562	89	82	90	437	439	506
Texas.....	2,100	2,300	2,600	80	78	72	1,680	1,794	1,872
Western (13) States	18,527	19,451	20,539	87.7	78.9	83.2	16,243	15,356	17,083
All Native 35 States	7,910	8,297	8,758	95.2	106.3	101.7	7,529	8,817	8,906
U. S. Total.....	26,437	27,748	29,297	89.9	87.1	88.8	23,772	24,173	25,989

In Memoriam

W. A. Crane

Mr. W. A. Crane of Herriman, Utah, died on August 6 at Montpelier, Idaho. Mr. Crane had a large circle of friends in the sheep industry. He was president of the Utah Wool Growers Association from 1923 to 1926, and had also taken an active part in the political life of the community in which he lived, serving in the state legislature during one term.

Mr. Crane and his son were on their way from Herriman to Pegasus, Idaho, when the father became ill with an attack of heart trouble from which he died later at the Montpelier Hospital. He was

fifty-eight years old at the time of his death and leaves a widow and five sons and daughters.

F. J. Leonard

Mr. F. J. Leonard, who, as manager of the Cullen Hotel, was well known to many sheepmen of the western states, succumbed to an attack of arthritis in Salt Lake City on August 4. Mr. Leonard was a prominent figure in many phases of life in the western part of the United States. He was active in the early-day development of the mining industry of Utah and Colorado, and at the time of his death, was secretary-treasurer of the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards.

SIX AND ONE HALF PER CENT ESTIMATED INCREASE IN WOOL CLIP

The U. S. Department of Agriculture published the following on July 25, as its estimate of this year's wool production in comparison with last year's clip. The figures are estimates and do not include the pulled wool from slaughtered sheep, which amounted to 50,100,000 pounds in 1927.

The amount of wool shorn in the United States in 1928 was 296,114,000 pounds compared to 278,037,000 in 1927, and 260,976,000 in 1926, according to the preliminary estimate of the 1928 wool production of the United States Department of Agriculture. The increase of 18,077,000 pounds this year over last is an increase of 6.5 per cent. The figure for 1928 includes an estimate for fall shorn wool in states where double shearing is practiced.

The increased production this year was due both to an increased number of sheep shorn and to a small increase in the average weight per fleece. The number of sheep shorn this year is estimated at 37,731,000 compared to 35,929,000 in 1927 and the average weight of fleece this year was 7.8 pounds compared to 7.7 last year.

The accompanying table shows the estimated production and weight per fleece by states for 1927 and 1928.

**Wool Shorn, 1927 and 1928
(Estimated)**

State	1927 Wool Production		1928 Wool Production		Weight 2 Per Fleece
	1000 Lbs.	1000 Lbs.	1000 Lbs.	1000 Lbs.	
9 North Atlantic States	6,777	7,011	7.2		
12 North Central States	62,939	65,684	7.9		
8 South Atlantic States	5,375	5,814	5.1		
8 South Central States	39,115	42,355	7.4		
Montana	24,229	25,370	8.6		
Idaho	15,120	17,352	9.0		
Wyoming	25,000	26,550	9.0		
Colorado	8,118	8,831	7.6		
New Mexico	12,600	12,400	5.8		
Arizona	6,336	6,810	6.0		
Utah	19,975	22,072	8.9		
Nevada	8,015	8,580	7.5		
Washington	4,770	4,743	9.7		
Oregon	18,128	19,292	9.2		
California	21,540	23,250	7.5		
Far Western States	163,831	175,250	8.1		
UNITED STATES	278,037	296,114	7.8		

1—Preliminary figures.

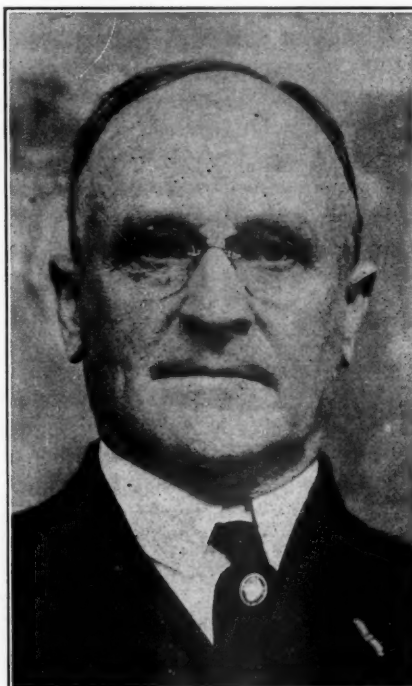
2—In states where sheep are shorn twice a year this figure covers wool per head of sheep shorn and not weight per fleece.

The estimated total for Texas this year is 35,591,000 pounds, with a fleece average of 8.4 pounds; for Ohio, a total of 16,318,000 pounds and 8.2 pounds per fleece.

WILL C. BARNES RETIRES FROM FOREST SERVICE

Completing twenty-one years with the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Will C. Barnes retired on July 1st as Assistant Forester in charge of Range Management.

Will Barnes is widely known among foresters and live-stock men throughout the country. He has devoted a long life to public service and has played an ex-



W. C. BARNES

remely important part in the development of grazing management and the conservation of range resources.

Although he has reached the retirement age, Mr. Barnes will not cease active work in the government service, but will assume the position of secretary of the United States Geographic Board.

Mr. Barnes has had an extremely varied career as soldier, cattleman, and public official. Born in San Francisco, June 21, 1858, his first interest was in music and he received considerable musical education. His adventurous spirit, however, took him to Arizona while yet a boy, and he became identified with the early pioneer life of that state. During the Apache Indian War in Arizona, he served in the United States Army as first

class sergeant in the Signal Corps. In recognition of outstanding valor in line of duty when he made his way through hostile Indian lines to secure relief for his besieged detachment, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in September, 1881.

Mr. Barnes had many years of experience as a practical stockman on the ranges of the Southwest. After leaving the military service, he went into the cattle business in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Arizona Livestock Sanitary Board, serving for twelve years. He was later a member of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board for seven years, its secretary three years, and its president for one year. He also served two years as secretary of the Inter-mountain Cattle Growers' Association, the immediate predecessor of the American National Live Stock Association. He has held a number of public positions, including Arizona Commissioner to the World's Fair in 1903, member of the Arizona State Legislature, 1891-93, and of the New Mexico Legislature, 1901-03.

Barnes was one of the first grazing experts in the Forest Service, and has been a leading figure in the grazing management work of the service almost from its inception. He entered the Forest Service as an Inspector of Grazing at Albuquerque, in 1907. In 1915 he became chief of the branch of Grazing Management, and has held this position to the present time.

EVENTS FOR SHEEPMEN

- Oregon Ram Sale—August 21, Pendleton, Oregon.
- National Ram Sale—August 27-30, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Miles City Ram Sale—September 5, Miles City, Montana.
- Wyoming Ram Sale—September 17-18, Douglas, Wyo.
- Montana Ram Sale—September 26-27, Helena, Montana.
- Northwest Wool Show—September 26-27, Helena, Montana.
- Pacific International Live Stock Show—November 3-10, Portland, Ore.
- Pacific International Wool Show—November 3-10, Portland, Oregon.
- Live Stock Show—November 13-15, San Francisco, Calif.
- Annual Convention, California Wool Growers Assn.—November 16-17, San Francisco, Calif.

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Nearly seasonal temperatures with occasional scattered showers were favorable for live stock, range and ranching interests. Corn made good progress, and the first hay crop was gathered in good shape. Wild hay is about ready to cut and ranges are browning locally. Horse and deer flies are bad in western counties. Streams are holding up well in Star Valley. Live stock are generally in excellent condition. Meadows have needed more rain.

MONTANA

Fine weather prevailed, with moderate temperatures and occasional showers. Haying progressed satisfactorily, most of the first cuttings being in stack, and second cuttings well along. Hay yields were from normal to heavy. Corn made a good growth. Pastures and ranges are good to excellent and live stock also are in good to excellent shape. Some shipping is reported of both lambs and cattle.

Flat Creek

Since our new airmail line is off on its first flight today (July 28), I am sending this letter on Montana conditions to you.

Since our early rainfall of June, Montana people have had as perfect a season as it is possible to imagine. Sheep are all in the mountains or other summer camps and doing exceedingly well.

There is very little doing in lamb contracting. Lambs are beginning to move marketward and everything points to

early sales.

We are not very much worried over the Al Smith derby hat, as we feel that the live stock business as well as all other lines of industry is willing to leave well enough alone.

J. H. Carmichael.

Helmville

Conditions here are good. We had rains during July and the summer range is affording fine feed.

Lambs from this section are usually about evenly divided, half of them fat and half feeders. This season, however, there will be more fat lambs than usual. Most of the men sell their lambs at home; those who do ship direct to market go to Chicago. Recent contracts for feeder lambs (wethers) have been on a 10¼-cent basis.

Wool growers generally are quiescent as far as marketing their wool through a growers' company is concerned. I do not think they will take much interest in it so long as prices remain good.

I have read quite a bit about the proposed uniform bounty law for the western states, but am not in favor of it.

Sheepmen around here will be in the market for the usual number of rams (mostly Rambouillets).

Bert Mannix.

Custer

It was very dry here up to the last week in June; since then we have had good rains, and the prospects now (July 14) are for good grass for the rest of the summer.

I do not believe our lamb shipments this fall will be so large, nor the lambs as heavy as in 1927. No feeder lambs have been contracted recently.

I had a bad case of goiter in my lambs this spring and lost about 40 per cent of them.

J. W. Quest.

Weldon

I am enclosing my check to cover my 1928 membership dues. I could not as a sheepman be without our magazine and the effective work of our National As-

sociation and you can rely on me as a member; perhaps for life.

Last year I wintered 1700 ewes and had 25 per cent of the lambs killed in the two-day snowstorm which started May 7, 1927. This year I wintered 2000 ewes and expect to cut out 75 per cent by October 1. We had a bad breeding season last fall and lots of the ewes were dry. The weather at lambing time in May, however, was just fine.

The early contracts for lambs were made at 10½ cents for wethers and 12½ to 14 cents for ewe lambs. At present no contracting is going on, and the Colorado-Nebraska contracts will have to read quite differently before I ever sign my name to one of them.

Wool was contracted early at 37 to 38 cents a pound.

We had the driest spring I ever saw. Up to the middle of June, it looked as if we would not have any feed at all. But since then we have had lots of rain, and feed and pastures are good.

L. A. Dreyer.

Lewiston

Most of our lambs go out as feeders. The small flock owners ship their lambs to Chicago, but nearly every one else sells at home. There has not been much contracting during the last month; the few contracts signed have been on the basis of ten and one-half for wethers; twelve cents for mixed feeders; and thirteen and one-half to fourteen cents for straight ewe lambs.

Growers here are not very much in favor of selling wool through a growers' company. Most of them prefer to sell and get their money as soon as they shear.

July has been warm, but with plenty of moisture, and summer feed is good.

C. E. Long

IDAHO

Dry, hot weather prevailed most of the month, but more especially during the latter part, when many temperature records were broken. Live stock generally passed through the heat wave in good shape, and continue to do well; dry farm and lowland pastures are dry gen-

erally, being very dry in places, but are providing ample quantities of dry feed. The upper ranges are also dry, needing rain. Corn made excellent growth, and conditions were very favorable for haying.

OREGON

This was an abnormally warm, dry month, the last ten days being the warmest period of record in some sections. Numerous electrical storms in the mountains started many forest fires, but yielded little rain. Irrigated hay crops did well, but water is getting low. Dry land pastures are needing rain badly. Cows are failing of their milk supplies for the want of good pasturage. Some work horses were killed by the extreme heat. Mountain ranges are mostly good. Haying conditions were good, and a great deal of wild hay has been cut.

Keating

The month of July has been a good one for the summer range; there was rain the first half and good warm weather the last ten days.

The number of lambs shipped this season is larger than in 1927, with about the same number of fat lambs as the past year. Most of the lambs are shipped as fat lambs and are sold at home on two deliveries, the first in June and the second the latter part of August. The black-faced lambs sold for eleven cents and the white-faces for twelve cents mixed. Eleven cents was paid the past week for lambs to be delivered the first of September. A few of the black-faced lambs are left, but they are on good range.

There will be fewer rams purchased this year than in 1927. One of our Hampshire breeders is switching to white-faced stock this year. The black-faces are in the majority, however.

A few of the wool growers in this section are very much in favor of selling their wool through a growers' organization and we hope some day to have such a company.

Chas. Duby.

Dayville

July has been a dry and hot month. The feed on the summer range is not so good this year; the grass has gone to seed early.

There will be from five to ten per cent more lambs shipped out of here this year than in 1927. Some wether lambs have been contracted at ten cents and eleven and one-half cents has taken mixed bunches.

We have got the coyotes down pretty well. There are four outfits that employ a trapper the year round. He does very good work and we have lost very few lambs from coyotes.

Rambouillets, Delaines and some Lincolns are used as sires of the flocks here. The demand for rams will be about the same as a year ago.

Jas. Cant

WASHINGTON

This was a dry month, and during the last half temperatures were exceptionally high. Numerous grain fires occurred, with more or less severe losses. Many horses drawing harvesting machinery died from the excessive heat. Pastures and ranges have become quite dry, especially over the eastern portion of the state. Nearly all crops need rain. The weather has been good for haying, except for the excessive heat, which was hard on workmen and animals.

CALIFORNIA

The month was normally warm and dry, with an abundance of fogs along the coast, yielding some moisture. Only a few scattering fires of little consequence were reported in progress as the month closed. The third crop of alfalfa was harvested, and the fourth was well along; hay baling was also well along, having been favored by fine weather. Pastures still provide some good feed, but the best pasturage is in the mountain areas where grasses are mostly fairly good, as a result of occasional thundershowers.

Hayward

July has been a month of fog and cool weather, but no rain. Summer range feed is very good.

Our lambs are shipped out of here early, mostly in May. The 1928 crop was about as large as that of 1927, but the lambs were not so fat and heavy. Most of the lambs are sold at home, but those that are shipped out go to the eastern markets. A few feeder lambs

have been sold during the past month at eleven cents per pound.

Hampshire and Merino rams are the favorites here. I do not believe there will be many purchased this season, however, as most of the small growers of this section raise them.

Alfalfa hay is selling around \$18 to \$20 a ton. Very few sheepmen buy it; the dairies use most of it.

We have had a very good year so far.
Chester J. Cook.

Cloverdale

As a whole the sheep industry in this part of California is in a very good condition. The feed situation, however, this season is not so good as in some years. We had too heavy late rains and some of our feed was spoiled, that is it got too rank for good sheep feed. Not many fat lambs this year; nearly 75 per cent went as feeders. Our fat lambs go to the San Francisco market; feeders to Stockton and Sacramento Valley points and some to Lake County. Of course, local butchers get some of the fat stuff, but only in small lots.

Merino sheep are in the majority here. Some sheepmen, however, are crossing with Romney, Corriedale, Shropshire and Southdown rams.

Lambs sold from eight to nine cents for wether feeders; nine to ten cents for mixed, and eleven to twelve cents for ewe lambs. Fat lambs up to the first of July went at twelve cents; since then the market has been in a bad way, and not much stuff is moving.

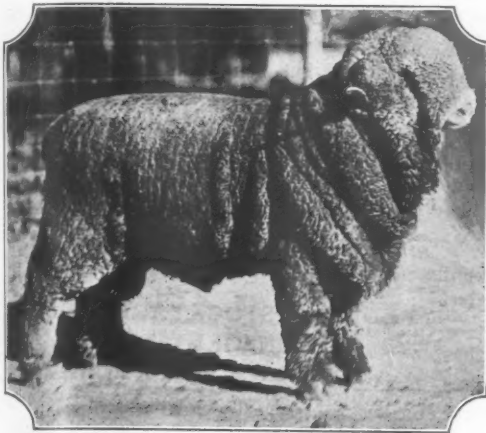
Wool brought good prices, ranging from 37 to 42½ cents for twelve-months' and from 30 to 37 cents for lambs' wool. Growers are all optimistic and look forward to good prices when the market opens up again.

Coyotes are nearly a thing of the past and our government biological men are doing their stuff.

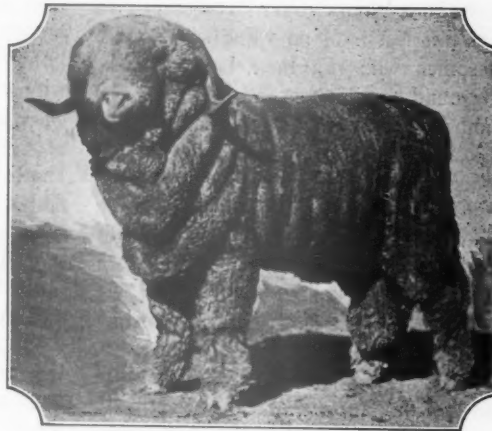
There is no sentiment here among the growers as to a growers' organization to handle the selling of their wool, although there has been talk along those lines at times. Nearly all the growers would rather see cash on hand than take chances on consigning.

(Continued on page 43).

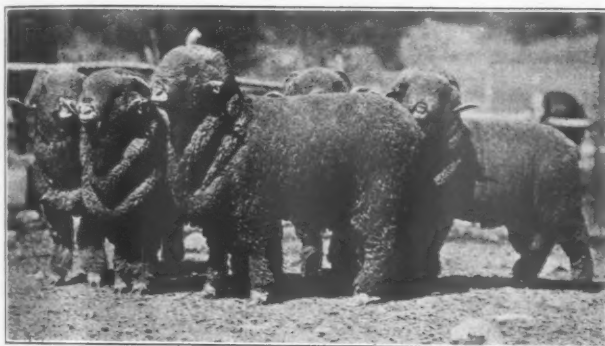
Samples of Entries in the Ram Sale August 27-28-29-30



A Wm. Millar (Mt. Pleasant, Utah) Single Stud Ram



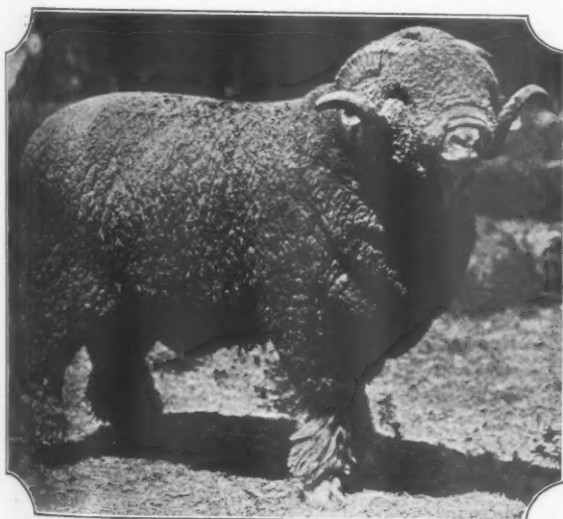
A Stud Entry from W. D. Candland & Sons



Part of the Entries from McIntosh & Son, Mt. Pleasant, Utah



From the Flock of L. B. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah



One of the Bullard Bros. Stud Entries



A Single Stud Seely Ram

BREED TESTS

I have noted the test of lambs sired by rams of different breeds as carried out by the University of California and reported in the June Wool Grower. It seems to me that this test is of no value whatever to sheepmen who run their lambs on the range and handle them in large lots. The number of rams and ewes used in this test is so small that one set of triplets would disorganize the entire result. One case of abortion would give a breed a black eye and a ewe with only one teat might result in placing one breed ahead of another.

In the first test neither the Hampshire or Suffolk ram produced a prime lamb. Yet we ship straight bands of Hampshire and Suffolk lambs to Chicago, practically every one of which grades as prime and sells at the market top. In this first test it has been necessary to "assume" that all the lambs were 143 days old and to add the average rate of gain to each lot in order to determine their final weight. This, of course, is a serious error for such calculation would not give the final weight of each lot of lambs. Indeed this whole layout of lambs must have been undersized for we find them at 143 days old weighing from 70 to 81 pounds at home. That would give a live weight in Chicago after shipment of around 70 pounds for a lamb nearly five months old. Yet we are shipping from Idaho lambs at three and a half months that weigh 75 to 80 pounds on the market and grade as "prime."

Anyhow the results obtained in the pasture with the different breeds will be entirely different from those obtained on the range. Nor will the fine-wool ewe give the same relative returns from different rams as the cross-bred ewe. The more Lincoln blood the ewe contains the bigger the lamb, provided the lamb is sired by a big type ram. The fine-wool ewe hardly gives enough milk for either a Hampshire or Suffolk lamb.

The colleges could not very well make a breed test anyhow as the Southdown sheep is their ideal type—in cattle it's the Angus—in hogs the Berkshire. These are beautiful little creatures, but not the type for the man who has to make a living from his enterprise. Most college flocks

are all Southdowns—whether they are Lincolns, Hampshires or Rambouillets. They cannot get away from their ideal. However, I notice that the men who are making most from the sheep industry are the ones who are raising the biggest lambs and it's the same with cattle. Last winter when I shipped my first lambs to Omaha, they weighed 91 pounds and sold at \$13.25 per hundred. The same day another fellow topped the market with 83-pound lambs selling at \$13.40 per hundred. But my lambs brought 92 cents per head more and netted a small profit. The other lambs, although better, sold at a loss.

If California wants to make a test that is worth while, let them take 5,000 ewes and breed 1,000 to rams of the different breeds and run the ewes on the range under range conditions. Anything less is just trifling with the subject.

Bliss, Idaho

S. W. McClure

RESULTS OF THE FILER RAM SALE

An unusually active demand for good rams at good prices was in evidence at the Idaho Ram Sale on August 8. This was the seventh annual ram sale held at Filer under the management of the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Filer is located in a rich agricultural section that contains a considerable number of breeders of pure-bred Hampshires and is adjacent to the range territory in which a large part of the Idaho shed lambing and early shipping is carried on.

The sale was practically a Hampshire affair and the consignments were limited to sheep bred in the state. A total of about 1000 head was disposed of in five hours' selling time. Six hundred and seventy-five yearling Hampshires, sold in pens of from five to twenty-five head, brought prices from \$30 to \$92.50. Most of the offerings sold at around \$50. The Wood Live Stock Company, Spencer, Idaho, sold fifty head at an average of \$83, their high price being received for a pen of twenty-five well-grown yearlings which brought \$92.50 each.

Three hundred ram lambs sold at prices ranging from \$26 per head to \$52.50. The latter was paid by Dr. S. W. McClure for a pen of five rams bred by Wm. Schoenfeld.

Laidlaw and Brockie sold fifty head of cross-bred Suffolk-Hampshires at \$65 each.

The sale's top price of \$300 was paid by Guy Prunty for a yearling Suffolk consigned by the University of Idaho.

Only eight head of single stud rams were offered and on them prices ranges from \$85 to \$275, the latter figure being paid by Ed. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho, for one of the H. L. Finch rams. Two single ram lambs from the Thousand Springs Farm brought \$125 and \$165.

FEDERAL STOCKYARDS WORK CONSOLIDATED

A consolidation of Federal live-stock activities relating to public stockyards and interstate transportation is announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 1. By order of Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, supervision over live stock moving interstate, including the enforcement of the 28-hour law, has been transferred from the field inspection division of the bureau to the Packers and Stockyards Division. Dr. O. S. Fladness, who has had many years of experience in live-stock inspection at public stockyards and elsewhere and has represented the Bureau of Animal Industry in important missions to Mexico and South American countries, has been placed in charge of the section of the Packers and Stockyards Division.

The realignment of the work is purely administrative and for the purpose of consolidating closely related activities in one division. The change does not affect the field offices or their personnel. It is pointed out, however, that the Packers and Stockyards Division, under Dr. A. W. Miller, chief, now has a considerably wider scope, as it deals not only with the Packers and Stockyards Act, but also with the enforcement of laws and regulations governing the interstate movement of live stock and related inspection work at public stockyards.

THE SYDNEY RAM SALES

By J. F. Walker

A bell rings, a loud voice shouts, "This way, gentlemen!" the auctioneer announces, "Lot No. 1 in your catalog please," and the Sydney Ram Sales are on.

Let me visualize the scene. It is the top floor of a large wool brokerage house.

Most of the year this floor is devoted to showing the wools to be offered at the auctions and is in consequence well lighted. Just now the progenitors of the wool clip have pride of place and the floor is filled with rows of pens each containing one, two, three or five rams as the case may be.

Individual pens, enclosed in wire, are scattered around at various places. These

Breeders generally, however, split their offerings so that in event the opening sales are weak, or vice-versa, they may secure their share of sales when the demand is best.

The brokerage houses offering sheep at the sale rotate from year to year as to the time of their sales. If, for example, Dalgety & Co. are last to offer this year, they will open the series next and automatically drop back one place each year until the cycle is completed. This gives, as far as possible, an equal opportunity to all houses interested.

The opening sale is held in what is known as a neutral store, or one not hold-

The arrangement of the sales floor is vastly different from our auction ring system in America. Long rows of pens placed back to back occupy the floor. A run board about a foot and a half in width is placed at the rear end of the pens and on this the auctioneer, two or three assistants, a clerk, pronounce it "clark" please, and the owner take their stand. The bidders occupy the aisles, some eight feet in width and each pen carries the pen number while banners or placards advertise the owner. The top rams are generally dignified with a special placard carrying the name of the station, as they term a ranch, the owner, and a short



A Ram Exhibited at the Sydney Sale for Which \$20,000 was Reported as Offered. Live Weight 218 pounds.



The Popular Australian Type of Merino

pens are occupied by exhibition rams which are not for sale but which represent the top sires used in the studs showing them, advertising the fact to purchasers that there are better rams being retained for breeding purposes at home than they are putting through the sales.

This particular sale happens to be on the morning of the July 4, 1927, and is the opening event of a week's sales. As is customary in Australia the sales are conducted and managed by the large wool brokerage houses and there is keen rivalry to see which can offer the best selection or secure the highest prices. For weeks before representatives of these concerns had been going about among the stud flocks trying to induce owners to consign the top lots to their houses.

ing any sale for its clients that year. This sale consists of strictly top rams limited to a few entries from each breeder and an opening bid of not less than 50 guineas, \$255.00 at present money values. The purpose of the opening sale is to serve as a stimulus to later sales in the week and on account of the large number of breeders entered has all the excitement of a sheep show except here the man who is putting up his money serves as judge rather than one or three disinterested judges working over a show ring class. The breeder commanding the top sales, or the one securing the highest average, feels more elated over it and secures more publicity than does the showman in our country, carrying off the championship award at a big show.

pedigree as well. Catalogs containing a brief history of the studs offering sheep are prepared and listed in the order of the sale.

Sheep are listed as to grade. The top sort are called "Studs" or rams considered good enough to head pure bred flocks, the second grade are termed "Selected," and the third grade, "Flock."

The stud rams are from the best sires and dams largely of known breeding and generally have a reserve bid of 50 guineas, \$255.00. Selected rams are from the top ewe flock or selected ewes and are purchased largely by the better commercial flock breeders and have a reserve bid of 10 guineas or \$51.25. Flock rams are mainly produced in the first and second stud ewe flocks, or the two lower grades



Stud Rams at the Famous Collinsville Station, South Australia



A Pen of Flock Rams Sold in the 1927 Sale

of the pure bred ewes. These rams go into the ring with a reserve bid of 5 guineas, or about \$25.60 per head.

In selling, the order is first to sell all the Studs, sold singly. Then the Selected rams, in pens of one to three and lastly the Flocks, in pens of fives. This system, the Australian feels, serves to encourage better bidding on the cheaper rams which naturally constitute the bulk of the offerings.

Bidding is more dignified and reserved than in America and the auctioneers do not resort to "high pressure salesmanship" methods to attract bids. The amount of the raise per bid is known and the auctioneer drones his "I am bid 60 guineas, I am bid 60 guineas" till a nod gives him an opportunity to say, "I have now 70 guineas." About the only variation is when bidding is keen and several nods come simultaneously. The cry changes to "100 guineas from all over! And you sir? Thank you. I have 110 guineas." Bids of less than one guinea, \$5.12, are rarely accepted on anything but pens of Flock rams and discouraged even then. As a rule the sale is very quiet but occasionally a quick retort is heard. Such an occurrence happened at one of the sales when a bidder on a pen happened to notice he was on the wrong lot and immediately ceased. The auctioneer glanced at him a time or two and then inquired, "And you sir?" The man shook his head and the auctioneer said, "I don't believe you are looking at him right." "You don't need to look," retorted the other. "A blind man could tell what was wrong with the blighter." At another sale the auctioneer turned to a Scotchman and said, "You need this ram. He is a son of old so and so." "So I ken by the book,"

was the reply. "But are ye sure his maither was no' pilanderin'?"

Reserve bids may be placed on rams offered but the consensus of opinion is that reserves check sales and tend to reduce competitive bidding. Talks of wash sales are heard once in a while but these seem few and today most of the sheep go to the hammer without any strings attached.

Charges for selling are about 5 per cent with a pen charge of 50 cents per day, feed and labor in addition. Luncheons are served in the building at a charge of 50 cents for a standing and \$1.00 to sit down. An admission fee of about 60 cents is charged to all attending the sale but one admission card admits the bearer to all the sales of the series.

So much for the mechanics of the sales. Their extent may be determined by stating that in 1927 a total of 5877 head of sheep, practically all rams, were offered at the Sydney sales. Of this number 4126 were Merinos and the balance mutton breeds, Lincolns, Romneys, English and Border Leicesters, Corriedales and a few Southdowns and Dorsets. The Border Leicesters had the largest entries, closely followed by Corriedales and Romneys with only a light offering of the other breeds.

In the Merino classes the Wanganellas constituted the bulk of the offerings with wools largely medium to robust or from 58's to 60's. A few fine-wool flocks brought forward attractive entries but even here a leaning toward the stronger fibered wool was in evidence and sheep carrying such fleeces were the most keenly sought for. The Australian sheepman of today is more concerned about bulk and weight of clean wool than the pro-

duction of extreme quality of fleece.

Of the 4,126 Merinos offered 1,784 averaged about \$125 per head with a top of 875 guineas, or \$4,465. The second highest ram brought \$3,570. Both of these rams were Wanganellas, the first from Boonoke and the second from Austin Wanganella. A private sale of 5,000 guineas, \$25,600.00, for another Wanganella ram from the Dalkeith stud was recorded during the series. This ram was a different type from the present fashion in Merinos, being a good B in type and carrying a fleece of great density. All three of these rams are three-year-olds. The top prices at the sales are always recorded on proven sires rather than promising yearlings which seem to have the preference in America. The top average for stud rams was recorded by Bundemar, \$1,011.00 for 23 rams. The balance of the Merino offering averaged about \$25 per head and consisted largely of yearling pens. Many were passed without a bid, particularly pens lacking in quality of fleece.

Of the 1751 entries of mutton breeds, 1030 brought an average of \$30.00. The Corriedale offerings secured a decided advantage in price over the other breeds, the top ram reaching \$795. A Romney ram brought \$535.

The 1927 sales were lower than those of the years immediately preceding. This was largely due to adverse weather conditions over quite an area of New South Wales and the Queensland drought. The Queensland buyers were almost entirely absent and conservative prices were the rule.

One is impressed with the fact the reputation of the stud making the of-
(Continued on page 41).

Arizona Growers Plan Marketing and Other Association Work

Wool marketing was the topic of the principal discussions which engaged Arizona sheepmen in their forty-second annual convention, held on July 10 and 11 at Flagstaff. Bank officers who finance southwestern stockmen had participated actively in the preparation of a plan for orderly selling and a form of contract which was adopted and will be offered for signature of growers when definite announcement can be made as to arrangements for making sales. This may be done as a part of the 50,000,000-pound national plan now advocated by the president of the National Wool Growers Association.

The Wool Show

The association's initial effort in a wool show brought out eight fleeces, all of exceptional quality, to compete for a prize of one hundred dollars offered by A. W. Hilliard, of Boston, who was present at the convention. Only one class was provided for fleeces of 64's to 70's fineness to be judged on a commercial basis. The judging was done by D. A. Spencer from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who discussed the points of the winning fleeces and also presented data from the experiments at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station concerning the dependence of fleece value upon length of staple, shrinkage, and manufacturer's requirements. The winning fleece, which was from the clip of Mrs. H. M. Lockett, was of full staple length and a shrinkage of only 50 per cent. It showed a pronounced and regular crimp with an unusually attractive color. The second and third fleeces, shown by G. Wilbur and John Nelson, were of the same type and character, but lacked the unusual strength of fiber which characterized the winning fleece and which is so unusual in range flocks that trail long distances.

90 Per Cent Organized

Colonel Harry Embach, in presenting his report as secretary, showed that dues were paid on nearly 300,000 sheep, which

number is about 90 per cent of the state's sheep outside of those in the flocks of the Indians. Interesting and suggestive is the fact that the members paid three cents per head in dues for the work of the state and national bodies. The Arizona men have for some years been paying to the National, an amount equal to the 1928 quota which, for the first time, is based upon each state's total sheep population. In doing this they have been equaled only by Washington, though Utah and a few other states already have paid in or collected their full quotas of the 1928 budget for the National Association.

Four thousand head is the average flock ownership in Arizona and a majority of the flocks trail and feed over two hundred miles in an annual spring migration from the Phoenix section, north to the forest allotments, and return the same way in the fall. Around one-half of the migratory bands are bred before returning south, lambing on the irrigated pastures and having the lambs shipped in March and April. The desert growth is preferred to alfalfa for the finishing period before shipping, but this year the desert missed its spring rainfall and the lambs were continued on alfalfa at high expense.

To facilitate the spring and fall migrations the association secretary works with the land office to keep trails open, negotiates for crossing and feeding privileges and engineers bridge construction and water development. His work in this and other lines is peculiarly a direct service to the membership and his popularity and the pride of the members in their organization attest the secretary's tact and ability. From an organization standpoint it also is interesting to say that Arizona has only actual sheep and goat raisers as members. The association is a compactly formed body and operates for direct joint and business service to its members, as is further evidenced

in the work done during the past year in shaping a wool marketing plan.

The Program

In the opening address President A. A. Johns referred to the good work done by the committee on wool marketing, saying that outside of the tariff advantage, American wools were on the lowest price basis in the world and for this the growers themselves are responsible because of their continued custom of forcing the country's production into the trade within a few weeks.

President Johns criticized the state tax commission for its action in arbitrarily raising assessment values of sheep and discussed existing anomalies in assessed valuations in different counties.

The secretary's report also showed how the sheep owners had been served by the association's taking out a blanket policy for members to secure for them the insurance needed under the requirements of the state workmen's compensation act, and outlined the year's activities in connection with freight rates.

The secretary of the National Association outlined what is being done by the national officers in connection with organization undertakings and sheep marketing, and went into some detail on the methods and results of the lamb demonstration work. The plan of concentrating under a single selling concern the wools handled by growers through the various pools and marketing associations also was explained.

Mr. Walter Humphreys, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, told of the history of manufacturers' organization work and the common interest of wool manufacturers and growers in the maintenance of equitable import duties to strengthen American industries.

The first day's session adjourned at noon for a lamb barbecue lunch served in the Lockett Grove. After lunch, Governor George P. Hunt spoke with par-

ticular reference to Arizona's position and claims in the proposed Boulder dam project.

He was followed by Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank, Los Angeles, who expressed some different views about Boulder dam, but took up chiefly the need and advantages of more orderly methods of selling wool and other agricultural products. It was the preference and policy of his bank, he stated, to finance grower-owned and operated marketing organizations, rather than intermediate agencies whose earnings and profits do not go to farmers and stockmen. Hon. Amos Betts, chairman of the Arizona Corporation Commission, spoke in reference to transportation matters and freight rates.

On the second and last day the report of the special committee on wool marketing was presented, discussed and adopted. Mr. T. E. Pollock explained the work of the committee and the provisions of the contract which was offered to be used as between individual growers and the wool marketing association. A number of members favored immediate circulation of the contract for signatures and to be effective on next spring's clip. It was considered by others that the selling plan should be worked out in greater detail and published in time to be fully understood and to secure participation in the plan of the owners of the bulk of the clips in the state.

The shipping of Arizona wools to Boston via Los Angeles and the Panama Canal has been aided as a result of a recent reduction in freight rates on west bound wools. The facilities for steamship carriage of wools were explained by F. A. Hooper of the American Hawaiian Steamship Co. It was shown that shippers can get all necessary papers for securing bank loans or advances at the time wools are loaded on cars, the handling of documents for transfer of the wools from cars to ship being attended to by the banks and ship agents without further attention by the shipper and with no delay.

The following is the adopted report of the wool marketing committee:

On July 13, 1927, at the annual convention of the wool growers, you appointed a marketing committee, composed of the following

members: E. A. Sawyer, chairman, T. E. Pollock, M. B. Hazeltine, C. E. Mills, H. J. McClung, H. V. Watson, with instructions to work out a plan for the orderly marketing of the Arizona wools and to submit their plan at the annual convention July 10 and 11, 1928.

Your marketing committee has held a number of meetings and has given a great deal of time and thought to the problem of the marketing of our wools and begs to submit, for the consideration of the association, the following plan of marketing.

The Arizona Wool Growers Association has already set up, within its association, a co-operative marketing association, with powers to handle and sell wool, get advances on the wool from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and other financial agencies, and, by using this machinery, already set up, we believe that the following contract will enable the members of the Arizona Wool Growers Association to market their wools in such a way as to receive their full value.

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION MARKETING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, between the ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, a cooperative marketing association, hereinafter called the "Association," and the undersigned grower or growers, hereinafter called the "Growers,"

WITNESSETH: In consideration of the mutual obligations herein and of the admission of the Grower to membership in the Association, it is agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The Association agrees to buy and market and the Grower agrees to sell to, or as directed by, the Association, all wool grown by or for him during the years, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

2. The Grower expressly warrants that there are no mortgages on his wool or sheep except as follows:

3. The Association agrees to sell such wool at the best price obtainable under market conditions, and to pay over the net amounts received thereby as payment in full to the Grower, after deducting therefrom the costs of transportation (with interest thereon), handling, grading (in case it be found necessary or deemed advisable to grade), packing, storing, insuring, selling and marketing such wool; and also reserves for credits and other general purposes, including cost of maintaining the Association, said reserves and costs of maintaining the Association not to exceed one-half of one per cent of the gross sale price. In case of the withdrawal or expulsion of a member the board of directors shall have the power to appraise the property interest of the member in the Association, which appraisal shall be conclusive, and the amount of which shall be paid to the member in money within one year after such expulsion or withdrawal.

4. The Grower further agrees that the Association shall have absolute title to and the power to borrow money for any purpose of the Association on the wool delivered to it; also the power in its absolute discretion to grade, pool, or commingle such wool or any part thereof, with other wools of like grade and character, and to exercise all rights of ownership without limitation, and to sell or pledge for its own account, or as security for its own debts or otherwise, all or any such wool, or bills of lading, or warehouse receipts, or sale accounts, or other commercial paper covering or received on account of said wool.

5. All wool shall be delivered at the earliest reasonable time when ready, on board cars for shipment to such storage and selling agency as the Association may direct.

6. Any loss that the Association may suffer on account of inferior or damaged condition at delivery shall be charged against the Grower individually.

7. The Grower hereby authorizes payment of all proceeds from his wool as specified in the "Release of Mortgage" attached herewith. The Grower hereby consents and agrees to the By-Laws of the Association.

8. Any money paid to the Grower at time of shipment or at any time prior to sale of the wool shall constitute a payment on account of the purchase price of the wool. Said Grower's account shall also be charged with interest at the rate of _____ per cent per annum on any such advance made to him.

9. In accounting between the Association and the Grower, each Grower's wool shall be treated as an

individual unit and accounted for as such. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the Association from pooling the product of its members for the purpose of pledging the same, or for the purpose of selling the same.

Dated.....

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

By.....

Grower

The committee feels that, if the association signs up seventy-five per cent of its members, this plan can be successfully carried out and that the agent or agents marketing our wool will be successful in disposing of the wool in such a way as to give each member the full value of his clip. Each member will be furnished with a complete statement of the grade, shrinkage, et cetera, of his wool and, under this agreement, at least he will have the satisfaction of knowing he is getting the full value of his wool on the market.

In order successfully to carry out this plan, we suggest that a committee of five (5) be appointed by the President of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, with powers, from the Board of Directors, to carry out in detail this plan of marketing, and that the proper signing officers be appointed to sign all documents and instruments in connection with the marketing of the wools and that the action of the committee and signing officers be ratified at the regular meeting of the Directors.

It is understood that, in the event of this plan being adopted, the marketing committee will work in close harmony with the growers, will keep them advised at all times of the grading, shrinkage, etc. of their wools and will advise the members promptly of all offers received on their clips and will cooperate with them in the acceptance or rejection of any offers.

GOVERNMENT LEAFLET ON LAMB

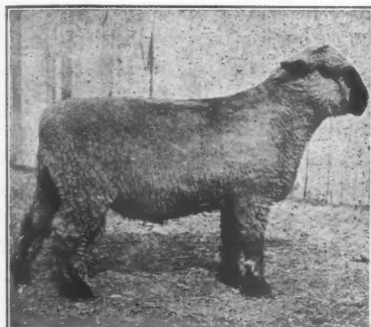
"Lamb As You Like It" is the alluring title of a new leaflet on lamb just issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While some of the new cuts that housewives are becoming familiar with through the lamb demonstration work are not included, the descriptions given of proper cooking of roasts, chops, saddles, and stews are very good. The use of the meat thermometer to insure exactness in cooking and the least possible shrinkage, as explained in the leaflet, will appeal to the expert cooks or those who wish to become so, and the recipes for mint or watercress stuffing, mint sauce, and forcemeat stuffing, which magically turn the everyday roast into a holiday dish, will also find a ready welcome. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained on request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Yearling Stud Rams from Thousand Springs Farm



Two of the Craner Range Rams



One of S. W. McClure's Stud Yearlings



Thousand Springs Entry, a Twin Brother to the 1927 International Grand Champion

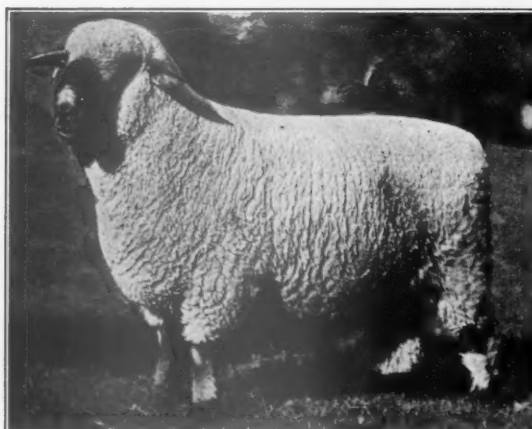


One of J. E. Ballard's Single Stud Rams

Hampshires in the Ram Sale to be Sold August 29



One of the Entries from Straloch Farms, California



Two-year-old Ram Consigned by E. P. Christensen, Ephraim, Ut.

Midsummer Meeting of Utah Association

The midsummer meeting of the Utah State Wool Growers Association was held at Richfield, Utah, July 14, 1928, in the Kinema Theater. The Fish Lake Wool Growers Association and the Commercial Club of Richfield had charge of the arrangements for the two sessions of the convention and the banquet held at Fish Lake in the evening and were the recipients of well-earned commendation for their efforts.

Mayor F. G. Martines gave the address of welcome, and owing to the absence of President H. W. Harvey, Vice-president J. L. Nielsen responded for the wool growers. President Harvey was detained at his home as the result of an automobile accident from which he had not then fully recovered.

The principal address of the morning session was given by Secretary J. A. Hooper of the state organization on its activities. He discussed at some length the present predatory animal law, which was enacted by the legislature of the State of Utah in 1925. The effects of the law in the reduction of losses through depredations of wild animals were shown, and particular stress placed on the value of such a law which combines a bounty with cooperative work with the Biological Survey. Proof of the merits of such legislation, Mr. Hooper pointed out, was to be found in the fact that the other eleven western states were interesting themselves in the enactment of similar laws with only such changes as experience had taught the state of Utah should be made.

The law authorizing the destruction of wild unbranded horses was also considered by Mr. Hooper. He explained that satisfactory rates had been put in by the railroad companies for the movement of these horses to states where they could be utilized in various ways and urged that wool growers should work with their county commissioners in ridding the ranges of this menace.

Another important problem brought to the attention of the sheepmen was the use of the same highways by automobiles and herds of sheep going to and from the summer ranges, and the resulting dangers to both the general public and the sheep. By the establishment of parallel trails, or in other words a separate trail for the sheep, Mr. Hooper declared, the loss of stock through killing and the danger to the traveling public would be eliminated. It was pointed out that these trails could be built at a small cost at the present time and suggestion was made that the sheepmen should ask their county officials to have accurate surveys and cost estimates made for submission to the state authorities.

Attention was also called to certain filings on water holes in the southern part of the state, the water in most of that section having been withdrawn by proclamation of the President and made public watering places. The wool growers were informed that the Department of the Interior had referred the matter to the Attorney General with instructions to safeguard the rights of the department. It was explained that the state association, due to the fact that its membership was divided over what action should be taken, was not interfering in any way in the final decision, but was watching the progress of the situation in order to keep the growers informed.

The secretary described to the convention the sheep exhibit which had just been placed in the State Capitol, and presented a proposition of the W. J. Burns International Detective Agency for safeguarding the rights of the members of the association and requested they make known their attitude on the service to their local directors.

The American Forest Week was discussed and it was suggested that it be recommended to the National Wool Growers Association that it work out an essay contest based on the theme of the relationship between grazing and recre-

ation on the national forests. In this way, through the interest taken by the students, the congested districts of the East would become conversant with the value of grazing and the fact that it in no degree interferes with recreation.

President Hagenbarth of the National was the chief speaker at the afternoon meeting. His address included three main topics: the lamb demonstration work, the orderly marketing of wool, and the tariff.

In presenting the lamb campaign that is being carried on over different parts of the United States so successfully, Mr. Hagenbarth showed very conclusively that if the sheepman expects to maintain reasonable market values for his lambs, the general public must be educated to consume more lamb, and that it was far better business to increase the demand for lamb rather than to attempt to bring about a decrease in production. The great need for, and the benefit to be derived from the cooperation of the state associations in the payment of their quotas to the National Association so that a continuation of the work might be assured were brought out very forcefully by Mr. Hagenbarth.

The haphazard manner in which wools are sold each year and the fact that growers are competing against their own prices by being willing to take a price below that justified by the world's markets merely to sell in advance of the shearing season is unscientific and a very poor method of decreasing the wool production of the intermountain country. This statement was made by Mr. Hagenbarth in his discussion of the wool marketing problem. He assured wool growers that the market value of wool, to a great extent, lay within the control of the producers if a volume of wool sufficiently large to be a factor in the market can be assembled under the control of the growers. If a volume of fifty million pounds should be accumulated, President Hagenbarth pointed out, it would not be very difficult to work out proper procedure for its marketing in a

way to hold prices generally on a level with foreign prices plus the tariff.

In discussing the tariff, President Hagenbarth reviewed each of the tariff laws that had been enacted. He declared that the present method of placing the duty on the clean content of the wool as prescribed by the Fordney-McCumber

law, was far superior to the methods which had prevailed in the past.

Commissioner of Agriculture Harden Bennion also spoke in the afternoon session on trails and obnoxious weeds.

An excellent musical program was rendered at each of the meetings and also during the banquet.

Sales of Idaho Lamb Pools

(Report Made by Extension Division,
University of Idaho)

Of the ten counties of Idaho that have shipped pooled lambs, six have given the data for assembling in the statewide letter of information decided upon at the Twin Falls and Pocatello Conferences. These are the counties of Cassia, Minidoka, Twin Falls, Ada, Canyon and Owyhee. Thus the data of the pooled lambs are on 32 of the 55 cars shipped to June 27, 1928.

The May shipments were especially fortunate, only 24 feeders having been cut back out of the pooled lambs that were marketed.

The sort was light until June 11, when an excess of lambs made sorting severe. More lambs arrived than the market could absorb. Packer buyers who had been active now found an excess. The dressed lamb prices dropped five cents. Considering the sorting that was done as compared with the previous shipments, the lamb prices also dropped, the net returns showing a drop from four to five cents.

Thirteen cars of the pooled lambs struck the high market. One car brought \$19.00 flat, nine cars went at \$18.25 a total of 175 head cut back at \$13.00 and three cars of \$18.00.

Eight cars, averaging 74 pounds, went at from \$17.50 to \$18.00, with a 20 per cent cut back at \$13.50, this cut back being fleshy but lacking scale and maturity.

The Cassia County Pool cut across to Denver and hit the market before the biggest run, though on a downward trend. It consisted of 723 lambs averaging 79 pounds, 524 of which were sold in Denver at \$16.00. The third load, containing 199 of the smaller lambs, 66 ewes and

10 wethers, was sent to St. Joseph. The lambs sent on were somewhat better than the part sold in Denver but lacked the size and maturity. In St. Joseph, part sold at \$16.00, some at \$13.00, some at \$12.75 and some at \$12.50, the entire shipment averaging \$14.15 at home on the receiving weight with a 4 per cent shrink. This shipment was not so good as the Minidoka or the Twin Falls County Pools, selection having been more liberal to fill three cars at this time.

Minidoka County with four cars of pooled lambs, 1074 head, averaging 86 pounds, was one of the best shipments of farm lambs ever to leave Idaho. They arrived in Omaha the day of the heavy run and the excessive supply and received a one-third cut back. The top two-thirds sold at \$16.25 and the cut backs at \$12.75. This was a better lot of lambs than most of the previous cars that had sold so well, but experienced hard luck in the market conditions.

The Twin Falls shipment, another good lot of lambs consisting of 1043 head averaging 81 pounds, was on the market the same day, one of the worst ever experienced this time of year, though the feed-lot lambs had similar experiences during the low time last December. This shipment was split on a fifty-fifty basis, the top half going at \$16.00 and the lower half at \$12.60.

These two shipments were good. Had they arrived a week sooner in this condition, the sorting would have been light. However, it was one of the hard luck days that sometimes occur. One car went through with only 30 out fat. Another shipment of two cars had 69 out fat and 505 cut back. Three shipments, one of

farm lambs and two of range lambs, were refused altogether and sold to speculators and feeders.

Of the returns given us on more than 20,000 lambs this week, there was a cut back of 29.2 per cent.

Eliminating this bad break and the severe sorting, the returns on 51,869 Idaho lambs on the market in June this year gave a sort of 89.6 per cent fat and a feeder cut back of 10.4 per cent.

In June last year returns were received on a total of 206,364 Idaho lambs. Of these 81.9 per cent sold fat, averaging 76.4 pounds and bringing an average price of \$14.95 per hundredweight on the market, 18.8 per cent sold as feeders, averaging 64.3 pounds and selling at an average of \$12.71 per hundredweight on the market.

Summarized data of the 32 cars that have given complete information follow:

Markets—Denver, Omaha and St. Joseph.	
No. of Cars	32
No. of lambs	7147
No. of ewes	1098
No. of wethers	281
Average number head per car.....	266
Average loading weight per car (full receiving wt.)	23,260 lbs.
Average weight per lamb, receiving.....	79.3 lbs.
Average weight per lamb, market.....	73.2 "
Average shrinkage per lamb, pounds.....	6.1
Average shrinkage per lamb, per cent.....	7.5
Actual shipping expense, basis home wt.....	\$1.06
Actual shrink expense, basis market price.....	\$1.25
Total shipping expense per cwt.	\$2.31
Average net price lambs per cwt., home weight	\$14.47
Average net price lambs per cwt., home weight, 4% shrink	\$15.08

IDAHO HAMPSHIRE TO KENTUCKY

Camden Farms, Versailles, Kentucky, recently made a notable purchase of Hampshires from Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho. It included the yearling Hampshire ram that was champion of the breed at the 1927 International when shown as a lamb. Another stud ram and thirty-two yearling ewes were also taken by Camden Farms. At the same time a shipment of several hundred pure-bred range ewes was obtained from several Idaho breeders.

A few weeks ago Mr. Scott Anderson of Boise shipped 6000 range ewes to parties in the eastern and southern states, a large number of which went to Kentucky and Tennessee farms.

THE COLORADO - NEBRASKA FORM OF CONTRACT FOR FEEDER LAMBS

Since there are two sides to all stories, a discussion of the Colorado-Nebraska feeder contract from the growers' view point should not be out of place.

To begin with: the Colorado-Nebraska lamb feeders should be highly complimented on the splendid organization they have perfected and the distinguished work their organization did in marketing their finished lambs this past winter and spring, and on the financial backing and loyal support to the lamb consumption campaign. The Nebraska Lamb Feeders' Association really deserves full credit for making the good lamb market.

A copy of the contract that has been drafted by the officers of the association and offered to its members as a model contract to buy lambs on has been presented to the growers of Montana for their approval. The contract referred to appeared in full on page 36 of the June issue of the National Wool Grower. As stated above, there are two ways of viewing all problems. The discussion to follow is the growers' side of the question given in a friendly way.

The Contract

The contract starts out as most contracts and is in full form and agreeable to the grower until line ten is reached, where the following is found: "Subject to the buyers being able to bill them to final destination." With this clause in the contract, the seller assumes considerable risk and uncertainty, because he is required to hold the sheep or lambs until cars are furnished and consequently stand all the shrink in holding the lambs around stockyards where feed is poor and watering facilities often inconvenient.

Line eleven requires that the seller pay the inspection fee. This is correct and the seller should be willing to do so. It is the opinion of the writer that a better wording would be: "that the seller furnish State and Federal health certificates." In line fifteen of the contract, the words "and acceptance" should be struck out.

In line sixteen it is stated that payment is to be made by "personal check or personal draft." The seller is certainly entitled to cash or its absolute equivalent

when he delivers the lambs and no mention of personal check or draft should appear in the contract.

In line eighteen the seller is to order the cars, and the writer is of the opinion that whenever possible, the buyer should order the cars.

In line twenty-one it would appear that "The same day as loaded" should be struck out for the reason that this would again get into the question of responsibility for cars being on hand and make the seller hold lambs until cars were furnished and thus stand all shrink in weight.

Line twenty-two provides that the sheep shall be delivered in "good merchantable condition." That is contract enough, and the rest of line twenty-two should be struck out.

"Or exposure to disease" is a dangerous clause to the seller for the reason that it could happen that an innocent grower might, in fact or in hearsay, have his sheep come in contact with a stockyard or range which had been for the moment used by scabby sheep, or sheep carrying footrot. This would then provide a buyer or one trying to use a technicality, an excuse to get out of a purchase in the event that the market should decline between time of purchase and receiving of said sheep or lambs.

It would look like an unwise procedure for a seller to sign a contract containing a clause as presented in lines twenty-eight and twenty-nine and thirty which read: "In case the average weight of the lambs delivered under this contract exceeds _____ pounds per head, seller agrees to reduce the contract price in the amount of ten cents per hundred weight, for each pound the average weight exceeds _____ pounds." By agreeing to this clause the seller runs the risk of his lambs not being satisfactory to the buyer during a dry or poor season, or owing to a thousand things that can come up to keep lambs from being choice; and it is mighty difficult for the seller to tell from one year to the next, just what his lambs will average. If there was a central stockyard where the lambs could be graded, then it would be a different matter. If the seller accepts a contract with this last clause in it, he is

certainly laying himself open for considerable argument, hard feelings and possibly a law suit.

Lines thirty-one and thirty-two: "Seller agrees that in case his delivery falls short of the number of lambs specified, he will allow the buyer to deduct from the settlement \$1.00 per head for each lamb he fails to deliver under this contract." The seller would be unwise to contract any certain number of lambs, or promise to make good any shortage. The seller should give the buyer a reasonable estimate and to deliver all of the contracted lambs which he has at time of delivery. There are sellers, however, who are unscrupulous enough to fail to deliver the lambs that they have grown, which usually happens when a rise in the market takes place between the sale date and delivery time. There should be a clause in the contract to protect the buyer against such sellers. Would it not be sufficient to have in the contract a short phrase to the effect that when the seller has held out on the buyer that a tender of payment to the court or sheriff be made, which would permit either of the parties to deputize someone to deliver the property held out?

A buyer making a contract in advance of delivery thinks that he is getting the benefit of a lower market at the time of contracting and he should certainly assume his just proportion of the risk as to numbers delivered and as to the condition of the lambs at delivery time. The seller is not in the insurance business, but he certainly would be if he were to sign a contract with a clause in it as found in lines thirty-one and thirty-two.

The seller and the buyer have many things in common and both are working to the same end and both can profit by having organizations through which their members can do business. The seller invites the buyer into his territory believing that it will not be difficult to write a contract that will be agreeable to both parties.

There is no reason why the feeders should not buy their lambs direct from the grower, nor is there any reason why the grower should not sell direct to the feeder and thus both profit by direct connections.

Murray E. Stebbins.

Colorado Wool Growers Perfect State Organization

The history of organization in the sheep industry of Colorado is almost the opposite of that of other western states. In most instances the state wool growers' association has been formed first and then local or district groups organized to complete the state organization. In Colorado, with the Great Divide cutting the state from north to south, the formation of local units has been a natural sequence, and the uniting to make a state association a difficult matter. The need for united representation, especially in national affairs, has been felt by the sheepmen, however, and repeated efforts have been made to perfect a state organization. Last year in September a wide enough representation of the industry in the state was secured at a meeting in Glenwood Springs to commence real work along that line. Mr. W. C. Osborn of Fruita was chosen president of the new association and Mr. Chas. Marshall of Glenwood Springs has been taking care of the secretarial work.

Real progress in perfecting the state organization has been made during the winter and when the first annual convention of the Colorado State Wool Growers Association was called for July 25-26 at Leadville eight of the largest and most important of the local associations had, by unanimous vote, joined the state organization. These district associations are:

Leadville Holy Cross Wool Growers Association

Colorado River Wool Growers Association

Rio Blanco Wool Growers Association

Rio Grande Wool Growers Association

Eastern Slope Wool Growers Association

Western Slope Wool Growers Association

Consolidated Wool Growers Association

Plateau Valley Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

One hundred fifty delegates from these units were at the state convention to hear reports on organization work, both of the state and national associations, and educational talks. President



W. C. OSBORN
President of the Colorado Wool Growers

Osborn and Secretary Marshall reviewed the activities of the state body since its inception and urged continued effort on the part of individual sheepmen to stimulate interest in statewide cooperation and also in giving greater support to the National Wool Growers Association.

The National Association was represented by President Hagenbarth. He made a most forceful appeal to the Colorado wool growers to unite. "The sheepman," he said, "has always been an individualist and has attempted to solve his problems alone." But the individual sheepman, he pointed out, is helpless in dealing with such problems as the tariff, and the marketing of lambs and wool. To handle such matters as these, a strong national organization is necessary, and the strength of the National Wool Growers Association depends entirely on the support given it by the various state organizations. President Hagenbarth expressed the hope that Colorado, while the last of the western states to organize, would buckle down to the task of going ahead to form one of the youngest, lustiest and strongest organizations of its kind in the United States.

The need for stronger unity on the

part of the sheepmen was urged by President Hagenbarth in order that the big problems that confront the industry can be handled properly. He named as among the most vital of these problems at the present time, keeping the demand for lamb apace with its production through the lamb demonstration work, the marketing of wool through a grower-controlled agency, and the maintenance of a protective tariff. These topics were developed by President Hagenbarth along lines similar to those reviewed in the reports of the Wyoming and Utah conventions.

Mr. J. L. Driscoll, a director of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, gave a very helpful talk to the Colorado people, especially to the officers of the state and local bodies, on the management of a sheepman's organization, using the Idaho Association as an example. He pointed out the lines of service his association offers to its members, how its funds are secured, and proper representation of the state obtained.

Grazing affairs in Colorado were discussed by John H. Hatton, assistant district forester of District No. 2, which has headquarters in Denver. He stated that during the past two years such an increased demand for sheep grazing privileges had been made in District No. 2 that it had been necessary during the past year to refuse applications for permits covering between four and five hundred thousand head. The forest land in Colorado totals 13,277,000 acres of land. Many of the forests have now reached their grazing capacity. Mr. Hatton was of the opinion that the success with which various situations in regard to the use of the national forests in the state had been handled was due in large measure to the sheepmen themselves, and emphasized the need for still further cooperation between sheepman and forest official.

L. L. Laythe, of the Biological Survey, Dr. W. E. Howe, inspector in charge of

(Continued on page 30).



One of A. R. Cox's Ram Lambs from Woodland, Calif.

Rambouillets in the Sale to be Sold August 27-28



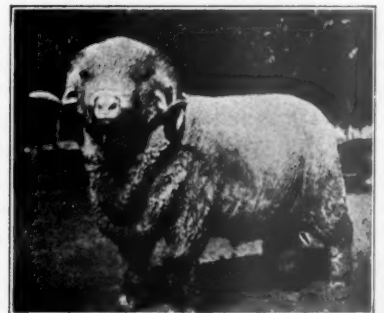
A Single Stud from King Bros. Co.



Two Stud Rams Entered by Wm. Briggs, Dixon, California



A Part of the J. K. Madsen Range Pen



Consigned by P. A. Clerk, Parowan, Utah



Entered by W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah



Wm. Miller's Ten Yearling Ewes



Some of the J. K. Madsen Stud Rams



From the Flock of F. J. Nielson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Some more Rambouillet Entries for the Ram Sale



Entered by the Manti Live Stock Company, Manti, Utah



One of the Candland Range Pens



One of the Single Stud Rams from the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.



A Two-Year-Old Entered by Chas. Truscott, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

COLORADO WOOL GROWERS PERFECT STATE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 27).

the Bureau of Animal Industry for Colorado, and Charles Lamb, state veterinarian, were also included in the convention program of the second day.

Most of the last session of the Colorado wool growers' meeting was devoted to the consideration of committee reports and the election of officers. W. C. Osborn was reelected president and Robert C. Sellers, of Alamosa, first vice-president, and Hollis R. Mills, of Hartsel, second vice-president. The directors and secretary-treasurer of the association, under the constitution, are appointive offices. It was expected that Mr. Chas. Marshall would be named as the secretary-treasurer of the association.

Funds for association work during the coming year are to be obtained through an assessment of one cent per head on all sheep of the state, and a similar amount was assessed against the sheepmen for the lamb demonstration work now being carried on by the National Wool Growers Association. This arrangement is only temporary, however. On the day before the state body met, the Leadville Holy Cross Wool Growers Association met and voted a tax of three and one-half cents per head on all sheep owned by its members. This assessment is to be apportioned as follows: One cent for the support of the Colorado Wool Growers Association; one-half cent for the National Association; and two cents for predatory animal work. A similar assessment is to be voted on by the other local organizations that are members of the state association, which will put the financial system on a logical basis, with the local units making one collection from their members to cover state and national dues.

The convention voted to recommend to the next state assembly that a bill be passed providing for the levying of four mills upon every dollar of assessed sheep and goat valuation in the state and one mill upon the dollar of all of the horse

and cattle valuation, the fund thus secured to be used in destroying predatory animals. It was likewise voted that Congress should be urged to increase the appropriations for this work.

Another resolution asked that the Forest Service should devote ten per cent of the gross funds received from grazing fees to improving conditions of the range, such as killing predatory animals, destroying poisonous weeds, and building trails.

Proper representation of sheepmen on

the State Sanitation Board was likewise asked for. The wool growers asked that the personnel of the board should include four of their members, instead of being composed almost entirely of cattlemen as at the present time.

No detailed plan of action in regard to wool marketing was adopted, but the formation of pools was recommended.

The invitation of Monte Vista to hold the next annual convention of the Colorado Wool Growers Association there was accepted.

The Texas Sale and Convention

The eleventh annual sale of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas, held in San Angelo, Texas, July 24, 25 and 26, set an average price of \$57.91 for the 915 sheep sold and of \$77.90 for the eighty-three goats sold out of the auction ring. The sheep receipts totaled \$52,986 and the goats \$6,466, the aggregate being \$59,462, an average and a total that compare favorably with other great sales. The average in fact, excelled that of the California sale.

Bullard Bros. of Woodland, California, topped the Rambouillet sales with a two-year-old ram that brought \$800 in the ring. They also sold another ram at \$500. J. K. Madsen of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, and Day Bros. of Parowan, Utah, each had a ram that sold at \$350.

"We consider the sale a success both from the standpoint of the breeders and the purchasers," said D. T. Jones, the secretary of the sale committee. The protection offered the buyer of good blooded stuff was of the highest order, as the sifting committee headed by Roger Gillis of Del Rio, a young man who later was made first vice-president of the association, allowed to be entered as stud bucks only those animals of the highest merit. There were some disappointments among the breeders perhaps, but it taught a respect for the Texas man's knowledge of sheep. Dwight Lincoln, of Marysville, Ohio, was the auctioneer. Most of the sheep, in fact more than 90 per cent of those sold through the ring, were Rambouillets though there were a few men at the ringside buying up choice Delaines

for their Rambouillet flocks. It was essentially a Rambouillet man's affair, however.

The Convention

The sale, the feature of the gathering of more than 1000 sheep and goat men from the southwestern Texas sheep belt, was held in conjunction with the thirteenth annual convention of the association which chose as its convention city for 1929, Del Rio, on the Rio Grande, a city in which the association was born. Brady offered its bid for the affair but by a vote of 82 to 52 Del Rio was successful.

T. A. Kincaid was renamed president for the fifth term without opposition. The tall millionaire from Ozona, Crockett County, was elected without opposition and his reelection to the post was a matter of acclamation. Mr. Kincaid on the acceptance of the role for another year said: "If I had known this was to have been a lifetime job when I took it four years ago, I would not then have said 'yes.' The growth of the association during the last four years, rising as it has from a position deep in debt to a place of financial strength, is not to be credited to me as my friends have said so kindly on the convention floor, but is due to the good work of the members of the association and especially to that fine group of business men on the executive committee." Roger Gillis was named vice-president without opposition, and V. A. Brown, first vice-president was made second vice-president.

There were no politics in the conven-

tion. Well, yes there were, too, but they concerned a man to whom West Texas citizens owe much, J. T. Robison, land commissioner. C. C. Belcher of Del Rio acclaimed him as the man who had done more for West Texas than possibly any one, due to his wise land policy. Robison was named also as a man who had done great things for the entire West.

The program prepared under the direction of Judge James Cornell, association attorney, presented Congressman Hudspeth, who received an ovation when he stepped to the platform. A poor boy, he worked his way to the millionaire class and to a position of outstanding strength as a congressman. He represented a section of the country which has few hero worshippers, but he is regarded in his own district as a great man. He detailed the struggle to maintain and secure a tariff on wool and mohair and expressed his pleasure that the Democratic party had put such a plank in its platform at Houston. Later the resolutions committee expressed its pleasure at the tariff planks in both of the major party platforms.

J. A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah State Wool Growers Association here in behalf of the National Wool Growers Association, spoke of the nation-wide wool pool for the handling of wools. He said that next spring it is hoped to have a 50,000,000-pound pool in operation. He also told of the work of the National Association in popularizing lamb products. Later he invited members of the association to attend the meeting of the National Association in Phoenix next January and said it was planned to place Texans on all major committees. "I hope that Texas dominates the convention," he said. He found a very fine endorsement of his ideas on a bettering of wool marketing when V. A. Brown, one of the few surviving charter members of the Texas Association, declared that the time had come when the growers ought to force the warehouses to combine. The warehouses pool the wool of the growers, sell it on a commission and are supposed to create a competition among the buyers. "Instead," Mr. Brown said from the con-



New Zealand Lincoln for the Ram Sale. Imported by the Wood Live Stock Company and Photographed on the Range

vention floor, "the warehouses fight us and the buyers just pull off the gravy train."

D. W. Hartzell, in his lamb demonstration, created a favorable impression and drove home with emphasis his appeal that "Lamb is Delicious." Placards posted around the house proclaimed that fact. Especially did the preparation of the Mock Duck piece produce the plaudits of the crowd. He also said that many consider lamb a seasonal food, but that it is not. He demonstrated just how the butcher could get the most out of the lamb carcass by selling what had been sold as stew meats as small roasts.

The resolutions committee brought in the following resolutions in substance:

An endorsement of the predatory ani-

mal control work in Texas and a request for an extension of the work; and appreciation of the work being done by the ranch experiment station near Sonora; an appeal to the legislature for the passing of a butcher bill to lessen thefts and a request that the legislature appropriate \$350,000 for a Memorial Live Stock Building at the State A. and M. College; endorsement of a bill permitting horse racing in Texas. Judge Cornell was the chairman of the committee and other members were C. A. Broome, Roger Gillis, G. F. Schreiner, C. C. Belcher.

Speakers on the program included E. B. Spiller, secretary of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association; James Callan, W. C. Blanks, B. M. Halbert, D. I. Durham, and others.

REPORTS OF 1928 LAMB YIELDS IN EIGHT FLOCKS

	No. Ewes bred last fall	No. Ewes on hand at lambing time	Ewes not in lamb	No. Lambs dropped	Docking Count of lambs	Per cent of Lambs raised to all ewes*
Colorado:						
La Jara	500	490	20	520	480	97.9
Saguache	650	635	40		680	107.
Mt. Morrison	2,000	1,900	300	1,600	1,450	76.3
Idaho:						
Samaria	538	523	15	548	538	102.8
Montana:						
Glasgow	278	271	11	298	287	105.9
Oregon:						
Vale	13,500	13,000	1,200	12,500	11,900	91.5
Texas:						
Ennis	10,000	9,600		5,800	5,800	60.4
Wyoming:						
Douglas	1,420	1,340	115	1,252	1,138	84.

*Percentage figure represents the number of lambs counted at docking time in proportion to number of ewes in the band at the beginning of lambing.

Wyoming's Twenty-fifth Annual Convention

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association passed over the quarter-century mark at its annual meeting this year. Casper was the hostess city for the event, which opened on July 18 and continued through three days with a record attendance of five hundred. A large and excellent array of speakers appeared on the three-day program and a wide range of subjects were covered. It was the kind of a convention that calls for an encore, and on this account, Casper was given the convention for 1929.

Mr. Kleber H. Hadsell, who has been the able leader of the state organization for the past three years, declined to serve longer, and Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Casper, was the unanimous choice for the presidency during the coming year. Mr. Cooper has always been a faithful worker in sheepmen's organizations and a thorough student of all questions affecting the range industry. In recent years he has been especially prominent as a leader of the Wyoming opposition to any change in the status of present methods of the use of the public domain. Mr. Malcolm Moncreiffe, of Big Horn, a well-known Hampshire and Corriedale breeder and active association worker, was named as vice-president and Mr. J. B. Wilson, of McKinley, was chosen, as one report aptly puts it, "by applause" to continue his very efficient work as secretary.

Each year the organization of the sheep industry goes up one round. The state associations show greater strength and in turn are giving greater cooperation to the National Wool Growers Association, which naturally means greater development for it. This statement is very well exemplified by the Wyoming Association and its action supporting the work of the National, especially in reference to the lamb demonstration work.

Mr. D. W. Hartzell, the National Association's specialist in the lamb demonstration work, gave the convention an exhibition of his methods of presenting the lamb work to retail butchers, housewives, students, etc., and as usual elicited

appreciation of its efficacy in creating a larger demand for lamb and of the need for continuing the campaign.

The lamb cutting demonstration was preceded by the address of President F. J. Hagenbarth of the National Association, which included as one of its main topics a discussion of the lamb consumption campaign. As a result of his plea for support of the National and especially of this lamb demonstration work and of Mr. Hartzell's exhibition, Wyoming wool growers unanimously signified their willingness to assist financially. The resolution adopted to cover this agreement reads:

"We, the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, will allow one cent a head assessment against all lambs or sheep going into the markets or feed lots. This money is to be paid into the National Wool Growers Association to be used in connection with the National Live Stock and Meat Board campaign for lamb consumption."

The members of the association also favored increasing the collections for the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board from ten to twenty cents per car, one-half to be paid by the shipper and the other by the buyer, providing all other agencies interested or represented in the Board's work were agreeable to such increase.

In addition to the two resolutions referred to above, twenty others were adopted which

- Urged maintenance of present tariff law;
- Asked cooperation of county associations with state body to establish stock trails and urged that Secretary of Interior be asked to make temporary withdrawals of land upon filing of applications;
- Condemned as dishonest practice the selling of reworked wool under the name "all wool," firmly endorsed French-Caper fabric bill, and urged the enactment of state laws similar to that on the Wyoming statute books;
- Urged the Chief Forester to allow cattle men to transfer from cattle to sheep on certain forest ranges;
- Opposed enactment of any legislation looking to federal control of public domain;
- Opposed the repeal of existing federal land laws;
- Opposed creation of new or enlargement of existing national parks;
- Opposed Bill S. 1131 for the withdrawal of large tracts of lands for public use;
- Condemned the practice of re-enacting entire state game laws, and urged that future amendments of game laws affect only one section of the statutes at a time;

- Asked for the passage of a state law providing severe penalty for hunting or fishing on privately owned or leased land;
- Endorsed the Central Western Shippers Advisory Board;
- Condemned methods of further control of natural resources by bureau officials and departments;
- Endorsed the National Wool Exchange and pledged support;
- Asked for fair and equitable valuation of lands, agricultural and grazing, in comparison with other property;
- Urged enforcement of present laws regarding collection of inspection fees on sheep brought into the state;
- Recommended that the state legislature provide for a state railroad commissioner whose duty shall be to bring about adjustments in freight rate structure through the carriers;
- Protested against regulation and inspection by the Sanitary Live Stock Board of Idaho of sheep shipped from Wyoming;
- Endorsed the uniform bounty law proposed by the Predatory Animal Committee of the National Wool Growers Association;
- Requested that the Secretary of Agriculture continue the embargo against Argentine sheep, cattle, meat products, hides and pelts.

The Program

The addresses scheduled and given during the three days of the Wyoming convention included a great variety of subjects. President Hadsell in his address gave a thorough presentation of the truth-in-fabric situation in Wyoming. He said that the officers of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association have been instructed by two conventions to enforce the law and there will be no hesitation. The association will move to bring about compliance with the Truth-in-Fabric Law as promptly as is possible.

Mr. Hadsell also outlined the efforts that had been made to secure national legislation on this subject, but said that before the attitude of Congress could be expected to change, the various wool-growing states would have to put upon their statute books laws similar to that passed and upheld in Wyoming.

The opposition of the manufacturers to truth-in-fabric legislation as now proposed was expressed by Mr. Walter Humphreys, who is secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He also voiced the good will and friendly feeling that exists on the part of the manufacturers toward the producers and expressed the hope that the present good

spirit between the two branches of the industry might continue.

Secretary J. B. Wilson reviewed the work of the state association during the past year. One of its lines of activity lay in investigating grazing land valuations for taxes. It was found, he stated, that when compared to other classes of land, grazing land valuations were out of proportion. The matter was taken before a meeting of the county commissioners and assessors and a majority of them agreed that the valuation on grazing land was too high. Progress in securing a reduction had been made, according to Secretary Wilson, but the matter was moving very slowly.

The Wyoming Association also hopes to secure an adjustment on its forest grazing fees. Such adjustments were made possible by the provisions of the statement made by Secretary Jardine on January 24, 1927, and at the present time, Secretary Wilson said, Oregon had secured reductions and in Nevada final decision had not yet been made. A report of the status of public land legislation, freight rates, lamb educational work, wool marketing, the tariff, and other subjects was also given by Secretary Wilson.

Wool marketing, increasing the demand for lamb, and the tariff were the chief topics of President Hagenbarth's talk. Under the first head, the situation of the grower of wool under present marketing methods and the benefits that would accrue to him through a scientific and more orderly system of marketing wools were outlined. "Pools are great, fine things," President Hagenbarth said, "but we have too many of them and they are competing against each other. Get our pools together, get our states together, get fifty million pounds of wool under five-year contracts and pay a fair amount for the brains with which to administer it and the wool growers will dominate the American market. Then we can get full value for our wool." Concrete plans for the establishment of a more orderly marketing system would be considered by the Wool Marketing Committee of the National Wool Growers Association this fall, Mr. Hagenbarth declared.

The value and need of the lamb work

carried on last winter and being continued through the present year under funds raised by the National Wool Growers Association and the lamb feeders of Colorado and Nebraska were also forcefully put by President Hagenbarth.



THOMAS COOPER
Newly Elected President of the Wyoming Association

In his discussion of the tariff, President Hagenbarth reviewed the history of tariff legislation and placed the present Fordney-McCumber law at the top of the list, because it places the duty on the clean content of wool. It would in all probability be necessary, he said, for wool growers to marshal their strength in support of their tariff rights when the newly elected Congress meets next year. While no radical action is looked for, he explained, it is quite probable that the schedules will come up for consideration.

"The only way that the problems that confront the wool growing industry can be met," President Hagenbarth said, "is by successful organization. The success of our association depends on organization, and cooperation trust and faith in one another."

The Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association was represented on the convention program by its secretary, S. K. Warrick, of Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

"One of our mutual problems," he said, "is orderly marketing. Judicious shipping must be a part of our future program. Another item on which we should all agree is the payment of one cent per head on all sheep and lambs marketed for advertising lamb products through the National Livestock and Meat Board of Chicago. The Colorado-Nebraska lamb feeders were delighted with the results obtained through the National Livestock and Meat Board, under the able management of R. C. Pollock.

"If we expect to expand the sheep industry in Wyoming and other parts of the United States on a profitable basis we must increase consumption of lamb products through proper advertising. Consumption has been steadily decreasing and production steadily increasing.

"I hope that you Wyoming producers will assist the National Wool Growers association in their advertising program. * * *

The principle of protective tariff received strong endorsement from Senator John B. Kendrick. He also explained his bill, now on the House program, which would allow land owners in Wyoming to file on sufficient pasture land to make their total holdings 640 acres.

Representative Charles E. Winter, now a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, reviewed the situation in reference to legislation on the public domain and the opposition that had been given to proposals looking toward federal control; also to bills introduced for the enlargement or creation of national parks.

Other speakers on the program included J. E. Poole, live-stock market reporter; F. S. Gedney, chairman of the National Committee on Predatory Animals; Dean J. A. Hill, of the University of Wyoming; Charles McCumsey, assistant manager of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha; Dr. A. F. Vass, University of Wyoming; J. T. Scott, president of the State Fish and Game Commission; W. A. Denecke, superintendent of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois; R. G. Diefendorfer, and Perry W. Jenkins, candidates for the House of Representatives; J. W. Gorst, secretary of the Wyoming State Farm Bureau; Charles B. Stafford, secretary of the Casper Chamber of Commerce; John T. Caine III, of the Chicago Stock Yards; exGovernor B. B. Brooks; Claude L. Draper, chairman of the Wyoming Public Service Commission; Matt Staff, of the National Wool Exchange; Percy B. Shallenger, of Lost Cabin, Wyoming, and T. W. Tomlinson secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

News and Views of the Lamb Market

CHICAGO

Lamb values sought summer levels all through July, and at the inception of August had made substantial progress toward that goal.

That it was a higher market than during July, 1927, despite a somewhat heavier supply, was attributable to better pelt prices and high cost of beef, which became actually scarce. The ten principal markets handled about 850,000 sheep and lambs, or 40,000 more than showed up last year, but the dressed market held up well and most of the time killers made money on their turnover. Starting with a \$17 top the market summit gradually worked down to \$15.25 and even then the undertone was weak and indicative of further depreciation. Feeders reversed the action of fat lambs, advancing about 50 cents per hundredweight during the month under supply shortage and expanding demand. Sheep showed slight gain, but toward the end of the month a high-rolling breeding ewe trade showed signs of overplay.

Features of the market during the month were:

A soaring breeding ewe market that reached the culmination stage late in the month when Kentucky buyers balked at the new scale of prices.

A gradual hardening of feeding lamb prices, accompanied by emphatic evidence of broad corn-belt demand, due to feed plenitude and high cost of stock cattle.

Subsidence of the Kentucky and Tennessee run which tapered off into a package of culls.

Increasing supply of native lambs, which reached market in better quality and condition than formerly.

No severe breaks, or wide fluctuation in prices, due to distribution of supply between the different markets. Keen competition for western lambs between Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver, packers showing a disposition to support Denver prices; also to hold down the bid at Chicago.

Range lambs reached market in excel-

lent condition, feeders getting a small proportion of the crop.

Arrival of western slope Colorado lambs at Kansas City in considerable numbers.

Healthy dressed trade most of the month at prices \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight higher than during July, 1927.

Moderate receipts of native lambs owing to cheap feed abundance.

Lamb prices ruled \$1.50 to \$2 per hundredweight higher than in July, 1927.

An epitome of the month's trade by weeks follows:

Week ending July 7: Top lambs, \$17; bulk, \$16@16.75; feeding lambs, \$12.75@13.25; yearlings, \$12.50@13.25.

Week ending July 14: Top lambs, \$16.45; bulk, \$15.25@16.35; feeders, \$13@13.50; yearlings, \$11.75@13.25.

Week ending July 21: Top lambs, \$15.85; bulk, \$15.00@15.50; feeders, \$13@13.75; yearlings, \$11.35@13; light ewes, \$6.50@7.

Week ending July 29: Top lambs, \$15.60; bulk, \$14.75@15.50; feeders, \$13.50@14; light ewes, \$6.50@7; heavy ewes, \$4.75@5.75.

Apart from the steady decline in fat lambs, strength in feeders and a furore over breeding stock, the market was without feature. Western lambs sold within a narrow range and were not subjected to severe sorting. Natives were moderately sorted and there was a reliable demand for culls at \$11@11.50, with strong weights up to \$12. Yearlings and wethers were scarce. Buyers pursued seasonal tactics, endeavoring to make a one price market on which the tail went with the hide, bulk of the western lambs frequently selling at \$15 and natives at \$14.75. Outside tops were usually the result of severe sorting to meet the requirements of city butchers or shippers.

The Dressed Trade

Dressed trade rarely showed distress signals. Early in the month it was a \$26 to \$33 market for medium to choice carcasses, common carcasses selling down to \$22. Late in the month medium to choice

carcasses sold at \$21 to \$29, reflecting the decline in live cost. Dressed trade was more erratic than the live market, but it acted better than usual at this season as eastern markets were not gorged with native lambs at intervals. Fluctuations of \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight within a few days were, however, noticeable in dressed trade. Light ewe carcasses sold at \$15@16 with common heavies as low as \$10. A few choice wether carcasses sold up to \$18.

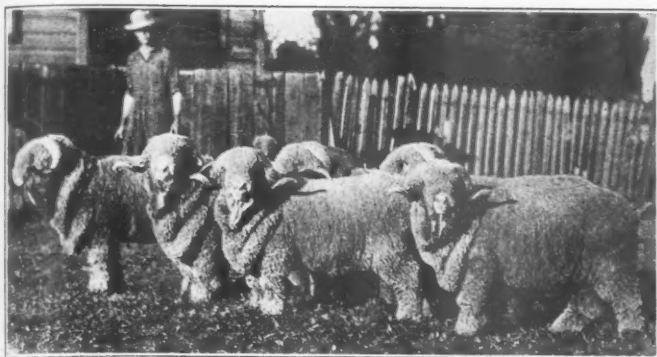
Considerable wind-jamming has been done on the subject of stabilizing the live mutton market; an application of that medicine to the dressed trade would be timely. One phase of the dressed trade deserves notice and that is the celerity with which product of the cheaper grades of lambs was absorbed, possibly because consumers were intent on reducing cost of the package and also because the proportion of low grade lambs was smaller than in recent years.

Letting the live market down by easy stages avoided much of the adverse criticism that usually churns sheep house atmosphere at midsummer. Price adjustment to a new crop basis is inevitable at this season and the drop from \$19 to \$15, measuring from the high point at the inception of the same season, was cleverly engineered without sharp slumps of \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight within a few days. One reason for this was that no "gobs" of native lambs showed up, owners of farm flocks showing a disposition to go along with their lamb crop and get the benefit of extra weight, which, under present conditions, is costing little owing to abundance of cheap feed.

Despite higher prices compared with the corresponding period of last year, or \$1.50 to \$2 per hundredweight, dressed cost showed little difference as the higher pelt market took up the slack, relieving meat of the load.

At the end of the month the market showed a pickup disposition, but it was consensus of trade opinion that under

(Continued on page 36).



A Pen Entered by Bert Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

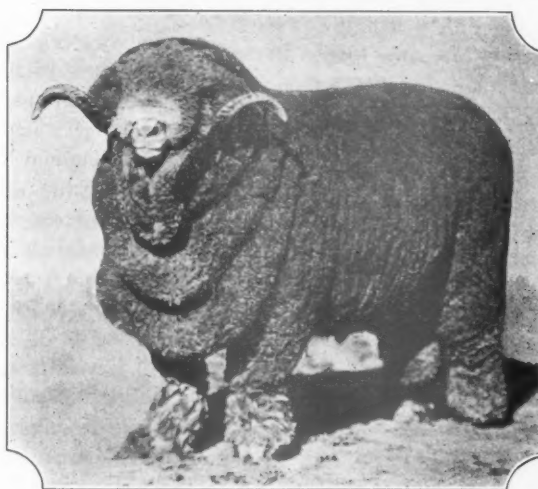


Consigned from the Flock of Robert F. Miller, Davis, Calif. A Grandson of Monarch

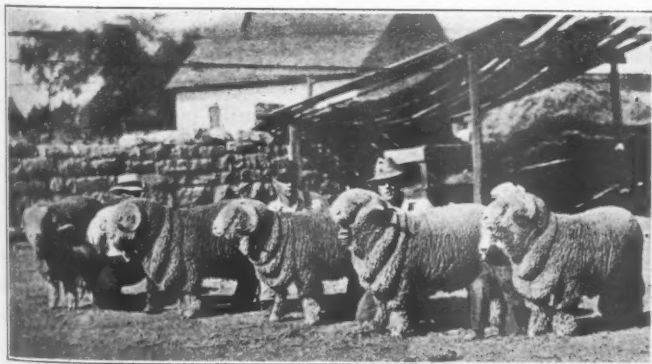
For the National Ram Sale

to be held at the
Union Stock Yards,
Salt Lake, Utah

August 27-28-29-30,
1928



One of the J. K. Madsen Single Stud Entries



A Stud Pen from the Noyes Flock, Ephraim, Utah



A University of Illinois Stud Entry (Champaign, Ill.)

(Continued from page 34).

slightly heavier receipts, prices will yield with a prospect that the market will become stabilized around \$14@14.50. Dressed market action and high cost of other meats make low lamb prices improbable. Cattle are \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight higher than at the corresponding period of 1927, and hogs are advancing. In August, 1927, the lamb market was on a \$13.50@14.50 basis, developing a low spot during the last week when \$13.75 took the best and \$13.25@13.50 the bulk of fat lambs.

One reason for current stability is that the weekly supply is being spread over a greater number of markets than in former years. Idaho lambs can go anywhere, and Denver, Kansas City and Omaha are bidding for them. Washington and Oregon lambs have their logical destination at Chicago, but spreading Idahos all over the map has resulted in distribution. This year the bulk of the Missouri lamb crop went to St. Louis and the major portion of the Kentucky and Tennessee output was shipped directly east to small slaughter houses, the big packers getting the short end. Packers are supporting prices at Denver, and Swift is always a strong buyer in the St. Joseph market.

Feeder Orders

The upturn in feeding lambs during July indicated reviving interest in corn-belt circles, despite unsatisfactory results on 1927 purchases. Orders for thin western lambs by the hundred thousand were filed with commission houses during the last half of July, but as most of them were pegged at \$13.50 per hundredweight and the feeder end of the run was short, it was impossible to buy many without paying \$13.75 to \$14. One reason for July feeding lamb scarcity was the fact that dry weather ran a lot of Idaho and Washington lambs early, causing a temporary gap in supply. Recent developments in feeding circles suggest that there will be no cheap lambs.

Incidental to subsidence of the seasons movement of southern lambs, cull natives and second cuts of westerns became more popular with killers, this grade getting closer to top prices than a year ago, de-

clining only about 50 cents during July.

Sheep and lamb slaughter under federal inspection during the 12-month period ending June, 1928, was 12,983,841 head, compared with 12,894,016 during the previous corresponding period. That slaughter during the last half of 1928 will exceed that of the final six months of 1927 is certain. During the first half of 1928, receipts at ten principal markets were 6,545,702 or 6.26 per cent greater than in 1927, the principal gains being at Kansas City, 83,924; Omaha, 210,724; St. Joseph, 156,690, and Denver, 194,320. Chicago and Buffalo show the major decreases, the net gain for the six-month period compared with 1927, being 386,127.

J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

Increased volume to the lamb trade consisting for the most part of offerings from range states resulted in a seasonable decline and, compared with the end of June, values show a break of \$1.00@1.50. However, viewed from a year ago prices are slightly higher. At the beginning of August bulk of the range lambs suitable for slaughter have clustered at the \$15.00 figure.

All advices point to increased movement throughout the month of August but with assured demand from corn-belt feeders due to plenty of rough feed as well as a bountiful corn crop, there is every indication that no such decline as occurred in July will be apparent in the current month. It is expected that values will weaken to some extent, but most of the talent figure that the top end of the lamb quotations will range between \$14.00 and \$15.00.

Fat sheep for much the same reason have shown no price fluctuation of any consequence. A spread of \$6.00@6.50 has taken in good to choice fat ewes with breeders competing and taking suitable offerings. Solid mouths have made upwards to \$8.50, prices of course depending on the quality and breeding. Canner and cutter ewes are selling largely \$2.00@4.25 with feeders paying upward to \$5.50 for suitable feeding ewes.

Approximately 50 per cent of the range quota of lambs consisted of offerings in feeder flesh. The bulk of the supply originated in Idaho. There were a few consignments from Oregon, but nothing of any consequence as yet from Wyoming. While buyers have shown a preference for lightweight lambs, the supply of lambs under 65 pounds has been almost negligible and for that reason the top end of the price list does not reflect what choice sorted 60- to 65-pound lambs would bring on the Omaha market. Bulk of the medium to choice range feeding lambs the first week in August sold at \$13.00@13.50, top \$13.65, while most commission merchants are quoting choice 60-pound lambs upward to \$14.00. One of the noticeable features at the present time is the inquiry for ewe lambs and where sorting has been done these have commanded a premium of 15@25 cents over the wether lambs of the same band. Feeding ewes are quoted at \$3.50@5.50, ewes suitable for one year service upward to \$8.50, yearling ewes upward to \$12.00, or even a little higher if of exceptional quality. Indications point to an urgent demand for feeding lambs as well as feeding and breeding sheep at Omaha and the trade looks for a narrowing of the spread between fat stock and feeding stock; in fact some of the talent predict feeding lambs will be commanding a premium over fat lambs within a very short time.

Clyde McCreary.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month of July were approximately 97,000 compared with 84,337 the same month a year ago. About two-thirds of the receipts were from the West, with Idaho the big contributor; also a good showing from Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and Utah. The fat lamb market during the month was a very uneven affair, and closing prices are around \$1.50 lower than a month ago. The month opened with best westerns at \$16.00, but \$14.50 was an outside price on the close for rangers, while best natives topped at \$14.25. Feeding lambs were in good demand and closed with best at \$13.00, which was the same

as a month ago. Aged sheep closed strong to 25 cents higher, and best ewes were \$6.75 on the close. Range yearlings were \$11.00@12.00 and old wethers \$7.50@8.00 on late days.

H. H. Madden.

KANSAS CITY

Lamb prices in Kansas City closed the month of July \$1.50 under closing quotations in June, and \$1.75 under the peak price of \$16.25 reported July 5, 6, 7 and 9. Following a sag on July 10 and 11, the market rallied to \$16 on the 12th, but turned down again the following day and continued to ease off until the close of the month. A log of the month shows that \$16.25 was the top on five days, \$16 on two days, \$15.75 on six days, \$15.25 on three days, \$15 on eight days, \$14.75 and \$14.50 the top on one day each. The July top price this year was the highest for the seventh month in any year since 1919. Normally July closes lower than June, though there have been cases in the past twenty years when the month was featured by an advance.

In a general way demand for dressed lamb decreased as the month advanced. This made killers less anxious to provide any surplus in coolers. However, the month's receipts were not heavy and the period closed with the holdings of the dressed product comparatively light. From the supply angle, the bulk of the offerings was natives. Western arrivals were made up of Colorados and Idahos. Several consignments of straight range lambs from the western slope of the Rockies sold late in the month at \$14.85 to \$15.10 and Colorado lambs from alfalfa fields at \$15 to \$15.50. There are very few native lambs to come in August, in fact, after the middle of the month western lambs will have the outlet to themselves. Corn-belt farmers have improved their flocks materially in recent years and native lambs show a corresponding improvement in quality. They are fairly well suited to trade requirements and fit into the supply at an opportune time. From now on the trade will look to the range country for the greater part of its needs.

If past records can be taken as a criterion,

August prices will be under the best prices in July. In the past eighteen years, with but three exceptions, this has been true. For the past six years this was the case and the other exceptions occurred when July trade was thrown off by abnormal conditions. Last year the July top price was \$14.85 and the August top price was \$14.50. In preceding July-August periods the difference was much larger so that August may be getting ready to establish another exception to the general rule.

Only scant supplies of native sheep were available at any time during the month. Texas finished marketing yearlings and wethers. Yearlings sold at \$10.75 to \$11.50 and wethers \$7 to \$9.25. The yearling class was considered slightly lower on the close but wethers, in so far as values were tested, held steady. Fat ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.75, with gummers and canners at \$2.50 to \$4.50. Colorado offered more good fat old ewes than usual. They sold at \$6.25 to \$6.75, a few lots at \$7.

Trade in feeding lambs was limited by the light supply available. Outside of the limited cutouts from fat bunches, about the only straight feeders came from Arizona. They sold at \$12 to \$13, mostly \$12.50. The feeder lamb situation is highly favorable. The corn belt has come to the end of July with the condition of corn better than it was at the beginning of the month. Normally condition deteriorates several points in July. The crop is far enough advanced now so that regardless of dry weather a normal crop will be raised, and if weather is normal, one of the largest and best yields on record will be produced. The crop is far enough advanced so that feeders feel that they will need large numbers of lambs to feed during the winter. A good many are planning on buying early, get weight gains from September grass and finish on early corn. If the feeder demand vents its full strength in August killers will be put on the defensive and may be forced to pay higher prices than they anticipate. All indications are that the August feeder trade will be above normal.

July receipts were 123,939 or 22,732

larger than in the same month last year. For the seven months this year receipts were 965,661, compared with 859,055 in the same period last year, 1927.

C. M. Pipkin.

DENVER

Sheep trade was fairly active at Denver during the month of July but prices of lambs dropped somewhat, the market continuing the decline noted in June. Good quality fat lambs were selling up to \$15.25 early in July. At the close the best grades went over the scales at \$14.00. Choice quality ewes that sold around \$6.25 early in the month were bringing about the same price at the close. Despite the fact that a 60 per cent increase was noted in the lamb supply at the market during July, the trade was active and everything offered was disposed of to good advantage. Expectations are for a continuation of the good demand here. While the government estimate indicates more lambs in the western range territory this year than last, the demand is expected to be larger due to the big corn crop now in process of development throughout the corn-belt states, and local traders look for a big inquiry and very satisfactory prices for feeder lambs on this market during the entire fall season.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at Denver for the month of July were 76,687 head compared to 47,746 head in July of 1927.

W. N. Fulton.

SEASON'S PRICES ON CALIFORNIA LAMBS

Figures on the California movement eastward this year are illuminating. Approximately half a million head were shipped east. At Omaha average price was \$16.91 per hundredweight and at Chicago \$17.44. Omaha's average weight was 70½ pounds; Chicago's, 72 pounds. Based on these figures the value of California's export was about five million dollars.

The feeder end of the California lamb crop has been returning to market recently with satisfactory financial results, realizing \$15.50 at Chicago, with the wool off.

The Boston Wool Market

by Henry A. Kidder

Happenings in wool circles during the past month have been such as to both stimulate and depress the market. The first of these serious factors was on the bull side, and the immediate effect was stimulating to both dealers and manufacturers. This better feeling came in with the strong opening of the July series of the London wool sales, and was emphasized as the series progressed and finally came to a close with generally only fractional changes from the May closing rates. As a result of this bullish influence there was noted a sudden stiffening in the trade backbone, as well as an increased interest on the part of mill buyers.

This development had hardly been more than materialized than the market received an unexpected setback from low prices named by the American Woolen Company on its light weight serges for the spring season of 1929. Not only was the date set ahead of the expected date, which popular report in both the Boston wool trade and the New York goods market had forecast as likely to occur about August 20, but all predictions of the experts in both markets were set at naught by the new price-lists, especially on staple serges.

In spite of this setback, the situation in the Boston wool market is distinctly better than it was at the beginning of July, though there has been meantime a little shading of prices, especially on fleeces. Wool men are encouraged by volume of sample business. During the last days of the month hundreds of bags of samples were taken out by various large mill users of wool. Not all of this sample business is sure to result in actual orders, but enough of it ought to stick to improve greatly the position of local handlers. Two results are confidently looked for: the breaking of the long spell of quiet trading, and the possible prevention of a decided break in wool values.

Other outstanding developments of the month have been along the line of a final clearance of the new clip wool in country markets. This has been especially notice-

able in the Texas field, where the season may now be said to be nearly at an end. A month ago the volume of unsold wool in that state was estimated at over 7,000,000 pounds, while at the beginning of August similar estimates were that only about 2,000,000 pounds still unsold, and much of that still under negotiation. This result appears to have been accomplished through the medium of mutual concessions.

As usual Boston has figured very largely, almost exclusively, as a matter of fact, in the trading of the month in the Lone Star State. One Boston house took over about 2,500,000 pounds at San Angelo, practically clearing that market. Most of this wool was twelve-months' growth, but as the buyer made a clean sweep of everything offered, heavy as well as light, the average price paid was not over 35 cents. Compared with opening prices of over 44 cents, this figure seems very low, but it must be considered that some of the wool included was claimed to be worth not over 28 cents.

Outside of Texas, the largest accumulation of wool under single control is at Roswell, New Mexico, where slow progress is being made in clearing the new clip, owing to the extreme demands of the growers or their representatives. These wools were offered at a sealed bid sale on July 17, but only one lot was sold, all other bids being rejected. One heavy clip, aggregating 85,000 pounds was sold to a Rhode Island mill, the grease price being 28 cents, or about a dollar clean landed at the mill. Later, a few sales were made at varying grease prices, but showing about the same clean cost. At present writing considerable wool is still unsold in that market, waiting for buyers and sellers to get together in the matter of prices.

Dealer's ideas as to current values of Territory wools have been modified to some extent, as there has recently been developed a little more eagerness to sell. The best fine medium staple wools, Montana and similar, are not generally ready for sale, and such wools of this grade as

are being offered are held at around \$1.15 clean. A choice Montana lot might bring up to \$1.18, but no sales are reported. Half-blood wools continue to attract considerable attention, recent sales having been made at \$1.10 to \$1.12 clean, though a really choice lot of this grade would possibly bring a little more money.

Attention has latterly been more particularly directed to the French combing grade, as it is understood that such wools are to enter largely into the construction of staple serges. These wools are now quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10, fine and fine medium clothing being held at \$1 to \$1.03, though with very moderate sales. Fine twelve-months' Texas has dropped to \$1.12 to \$1.15, though it is possible that a few lots are still held at a somewhat higher figure. For eight-months' wool the current figure is about \$1.05 to \$1.07.

Medium Territory wools show comparatively few price changes for the month, as these wools are rather scarce, and in a number of the larger houses there is a hesitancy in regard to selling further ahead, until the work of grading shows more clearly the extent of available supplies. There has perhaps been a little shaved off the outside price of both of the medium grades, but it appears to be more in the asking than in actual sales. The market for medium Territories is believed to be fairly quotable at about \$1.05 to \$1.07 clean for three-eighths-blood staple and \$1 to \$1.02 for quarter-blood staple.

Since the close of the London wool sales, buyers have been paying a little more attention to foreign wools, especially to Australian Merinos, of which available stocks are estimated at 15,000 to 18,000 bales. Among the sales noted has been a good-sized lot of good combing to super 64s to 70s, which brought \$1.10 to \$1.12 clean in bond.

From the above it will be seen that the wool market here still lacks the stimulus that ought to follow an orderly development of the light-weight season in men's wear goods. It is believed that such stimulus will be forthcoming later and meanwhile all concerned are carrying-on steadily, trying to hold up prices and avoid sacrifice sales of good wools.

LETTER FROM A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL

Tomboy Sanitarium,
August, 1928

Dear Ern:

I wish you was here right this minute, for I want to have a heart to heart pow-wow with you. This is going to be a deep subject, Ern, and I want to pay close attention. You remember Mrs. Anson Marble Farleigh, the little lady I piloted to the top of Elk Summit? Well, Ern, there's just a whole lot more to that little dame than you'd natcherally think at first glance. When you overhear her converse lightly with the patients here about their plugged pendixes, inflamed gall bladders and floating kidneys, you get the idea that she's one of them social butterflies you read about, shallow mind and no intellectual bottom to her makeup. And that's exactly where you'd be off on the wrong trail. For when you get next to Mrs. A., and get to know her better, she gives you the surprise of your life. She's deep. Fact is, she's a studious thinker and already has solved some mighty weighty problems. And the way she can explain things is a wonder. Her pet subject is what she calls "the eternal fitness of things," and when she gets going on that theme you absorb a lot of boiled-down knowledge that gives you a broader slant on your own position in this here universe, and you begin to realize that you're here among those present maybe for some big purpose. She stirs up your ambition and you want to get out and play your part and do your share of the world's work.

That's genius, Ern, nothing else but genius. According to Mrs. A. the biggest thing in life is for a man or woman to find their true mates. That's the main mission in life. It's sinful, Mrs. A. says, for a man to wander down through his precariously short span of existence selfishly alone, when it was all the time intended, right from the first, that he should work for and with some blond or brunette party of the opposite sex. Share his pleasures with her, and his griefs, if he has any. You begin to see what a deep thought this is don't you? It's full of alluring promises and sentiments, too. Fall down on that principle and life ain't

got much in store for you. It's absolutely essential to this here plan, the way Mrs. A. unfolds same to me.

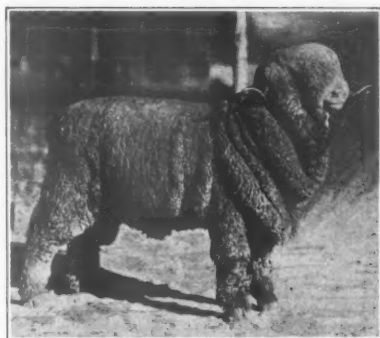
When you come to look at it you'll have to admit, Ern, that it's a wonderful scheme. Here about twenty years ago, maybe, some enterprising young gent found himself a girl and they went matrimony. He hadn't the remotest idea at the time that you was then prowling around in some other nook of the land, just learning the art of walking upright, or maybe already toddling to school with your first reader tucked under your arm. They drag along, him and her, and first thing you know they're raising a girl. That's going to be your pal, only you don't know it. They raise her, like as not on a bottle, and by and by pay out a lot of money for her upkeep, clothes, piano lessons, and fancy sewing. Just training her for you, that's what they're doing. After a while when she gets to the paint and powder age, and weans herself from the habit of parking on grandpa's lap, you step into the picture. Compared to what her parents had to go through you've got an easy task. All you need to do is to provide a reasonable supply of candy, plenty of gas and oil, some show tickets, and a diamond ring. The whole smear won't stand you more than a couple or three hundred dollars. Her parents spent maybe six or seven thousand dollars on her, and she's got to be about the most

entrancing thing that moves around without wheels, but you get her at about three cents on the dollar, a real bargain.

Funny thing was, Ern, that all the time Mrs. A. was talking to me about this here topic I had you in mind. Yes, sir right away I got a picture of you, drifting along your lonely way through life, with nothing to look forward to but the Fourth of July and Xmas to give you variety, and I said to myself that the time had come for you to make a change. Then, by what you call a coincidence, Mrs. A. outlined the kind of man she'd have in mind if she was to make another try for a husband. And Ern, she couldn't have described you any better if she'd knowed you since you quit wearing short dresses. And I'm here to tell you, Ern, that you'd be mighty lucky if you can throw your string on this little lady. She's got oodles of money, but you just forget about that. It hasn't spoiled her one bit. And you, on your part, why she'd have to hunt the world over to find a man more suited to her ideals. In the first place, you're practically virgin material for a matrimonial venture. As far as I know you've never even been in love. Mrs. A. will just be tickled pink to meet you, I know. She's plumb tired of what she calls sophisticated men, and whatever that means, I know you don't belong in that class.

So I want you to send me one of your

MILLAR RAMBOUILLETS



My Entries for the Salt Lake Sale Are:

Three Single Stud Rams

The Choice of My Entire 1927
Lamb Crop

Ten Choice Yearling Ewes

A Grand Foundation for a Young
Man

One Pen of Range Rams

They Will Speak for Themselves

I Will Be Pleased to Show Them Before the Sale

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

WILLIAM MILLAR

pictures, and I'll start the ball rolling for you. There's nothing like having somebody boost your stock for you in a deal like this, and I'll tend to that proper. Have yourself a suit of clothes made, something that costs around sixty-five to seventy dollars. And get yourself a different kind of hat. Do away with that ten gallon style you've been wearing all these years. Maybe you'd better wait with the picture till you get that outfit and then have it taken in the new environment. Then you might get you a book on etikett. That's one item you don't

want to overlook. And read it too. Fact is, it wouldn't be a bad idea if you was to go to town and stay a week or two and pick up with a stenographer, or a waitress. Better tackle a waitress, Ern, for you wouldn't have much in common with a stenographer. There wouldn't be anything you could converse about. With a waitress you can talk about food and have ground to work on with which you'd both be familiar. There's a lot of little items you've got to attend. You've got to get broke to the smell of perfume, for instance, and a lot of things like that. Then

when you feel a little more sure of yourself I'll arrange for a meeting with Mrs. A.

In the meantime, Ern, I want you to write her some letters. Something to break the ice, so you won't bust into her realm of consciousness too sudden. I'll censor your mail personally and see to it that you keep in line with her woman's sense of intuition. You don't know what that means, but don't bother, I'll take care of everything.

Your friend and pal,
Richard A. Wormwood

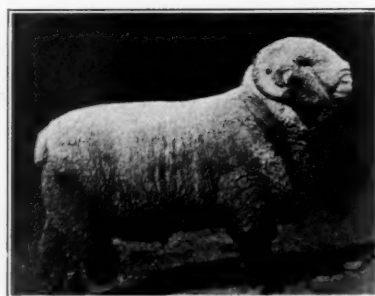
SHEEP RAISING IN COOS COUNTY, OREGON

There is marked increased interest in sheep raising in Coos County, Oregon, based primarily upon utilization of logged off lands which have been burned and seeded to grass. Coos County, which is one of the coast counties of the state, had 4,938 sheep in 1925, according to the United States Census report. At that time it stood eight places above the Oregon county with the lowest sheep population out of the entire thirty-six counties in the state, whose sheep numbers total 1,775,093. During the past year, however, the sheep population of Coos County has increased slightly over one hundred per cent, according to Harvey S. Hale, county agent. This increased interest in the sheep business was manifest by the attendance at a series of sheep management meetings held in the county last spring.

The principal limitations to the sheep business in Coos County, local growers say, are predatory animals and internal parasites, both of which, if given proper attention, can be controlled. For the purpose of securing more effective predatory animal control, growers now have under consideration the organization of a county wool growers' association. There are 262,000 acres of logged off lands in Coos County, twenty per cent of which, if seeded to grass and utilized for sheep grazing, would provide range capacity for 100,000 sheep, which is some ten times the present sheep population. Such a sheep industry, growers vision, would increase the county's present agricultural income by approximately fifty per cent.

W. L. Teutsch.

**YOU
WILL
SEE
ME**



**AT
SALT
LAKE
SALE**

I have just a small consignment of Rambouillets entered in the Salt Lake Sale. They are the best I have ever raised. Rams of real merit produced by studied selection.

Butterfield and Seely blood lines predominate in my flock.

PAROWAN, UTAH

P. A. CLARK

GEORGE A. LOWE

PAROWAN, UTAH

**Breeder of Fine Wool Rambouillet Sheep
All Animals Registered**

I have been in the business for 27 years and have spent a great deal of money for good sires to develop the wonderful flock of sheep I now have.

Correspondence Solicited

THE SYDNEY RAM SALES

(Continued from page 20).

offerings has considerable to do with the bidding and prices. Buyers prefer rams from flocks having a reputation for purity of blood for a long period of years, with a concentration of breeding that insures prepotency. Sheep that as individuals represented a high degree of excellence but from flocks of mixed blood lines were frequently sold for much less than animals of equal or less merit coming from flocks of long standing and known to produce a uniformity of type.

On the other hand flocks held high in favor a few years ago might be passed up because they were not producing sheep of a type now in demand or had failed to maintain their excellence. One flock that a few years since commanded spirited competition and secured top prices for their offerings had a hard time last year to secure any bid and was compelled to unload a large part of its consignment at prices reported to be around \$15 to \$20 per head.

Show ring records apparently had little to do with prices. Many of the leading studs never show a sheep and continue to top the sales. Prepotency of blood is considered a more valuable asset than a championship back in the second or third generation. One buyer said: "A skillful fitter can fake a common sheep and make him look better than a high class ram in the hands of another man, but you can't fake a crop of lambs in the paddock."

Another characteristic of the sales is the willingness of owners of commercial flocks to pay good prices for rams. One gentleman was noticed who paid \$1060 for a four-year-old ram and \$800 for another six years old. I remarked, "That's a good price for a ram that age to go on a commercial flock." He replied, "If I can get 100 good ewes from those two rams they will have been worth their cost, for that blood will still be working ten or even twenty years from now, and the only way to get a good flock is to have good ewes."

There is possibly the secret of the success of Australia as a sheep country. Selection to a type preference for proven sires, and willingness to pay the price necessary to secure good stuff. Appar-

HAMPSHIRE

We have for sale this season:
700 head of yearling rams
Several cars of big ram lambs
Also several cars of ewes

Cambridge Land and Livestock Co.

Breeders of Purebred and Registered
Hampshire Sheep
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

HAMPSHIRE FLOCK FOR SALE

I will make a favorable price on my entire flock of Hampshires or any part of it. I have

300 ewes, mixed ages
100 yearling ewes
150 ewe lambs
90 yearling rams
100 ram lambs
All registered.

I will have 50 registered rams in the National Ram Sale.

J. J. CRANER
Corinne, Utah

**DID YOU KNOW?**

That the Hampshire Sire will give you market lambs in 100 days. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N.
MRS. MINNIE W. MILLER, President
1427 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

RIDGECREST HAMPSHIRE

Besides the usual number of yearling stud and range rams, I will also offer some especially bred stud lambs from my newly imported sires.

H. L. FINCH
SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

**RAM LAMB****National**

We are offering five outstanding stud Hampshire Rams in the National Ram Sale.

Special

One of these is a ram lamb of great scale and vigor.

Special

One a yearling, twin brother to the Champion Hampshire Ram at the International.

Range Rams

We offer a pen of 25 range rams. The buyer who gets these will have something to talk about.

Thousand Springs Farm

Wendell, Idaho

MINNIE MILLER
Owner

JESS LOADER
Shepherd

ently most buyers had pretty well defined notions as to what their flocks needed in the way of rams and a careful inspection of the offerings before sale time with notations in the catalog on desired lots was almost universal. A thick back and belly and good staple resistant to the touch, open faces and clean legs below the knee, were points carefully covered. Any indication of openness behind the shoulder or over the points of the hips, soft mushy fleeces, grey or "frosty" faces indicating kemp in the wools, excessive yolk in the fleece or lack of character in the wool were heavily discounted. The story is told of a sheepman who purchased at a high price a ram showing some kemp.

This defect had escaped his attention and when he decided to enter him in the sheep shows it was with anticipation of championship honors. The judge discovered the kemp and turned the sheep down. "What's the matter?" inquired the owner. "Kemp," said the judge and pointed it out. The owner took the sheep back to his home much disgusted. As the ram was being unloaded from the baggage car a friend approached and said, "Fine weather, Bill." The owner of the sheep, thinking only of his bad buy replied, "He ain't yet but he bloody soon will be."

There seems a danger in some studs of mushy backs and lack of character in the wool. This may be the result of

attempting to produce a fleece light in shrink until they have gone too far, and not a sufficient culling of stud ewes. Such rams were begging for buyers with no takers. Club feet and monkey mouths, or undershot jaws, were much in evidence but not discriminated against as we in this country would. The climatic conditions of Australia may permit the use of such sheep but it looks too serious a defect to be permitted to continue.

A glance at the catalogs show the points desired by Australian breeders. Each stud is given a brief history and description of the type of sheep offered. Of one stud the statement is made: "Evenness in quality of wool, great elasticity and length of staple, combined with symmetry and robust constitution are the outstanding features of this flock." On another this notation was made: "The sheep are especially noted for their large frames, density of fleece, combined with length of staple and bold good character wool and good constitutions."

As in America, fat, or condition of the entries has much to do with prices, particularly on the flock pens. The season of 1927 was a bad one for the flocks and many pens came forward in poor condition. Such offerings were forced to take very low prices or were withdrawn and offered at private sale. The feeling among the better breeders is that such entries should be discouraged as they keep prices down on the better class sheep and in reducing averages have a tendency to reduce asking prices on lots sold privately, as the auctions serve as a criterion for other sales.

On the other hand it is intimated that certain large studs are apparently trying to control the sales so as to present all the offerings and keep the new breeder back. There seems little to support this contention to date and much of the criticism heard was directed against some of the older established flocks for bringing their offerings out in poor condition.

Buyers representing all the Continent of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were present and while sales are held at other points, Melbourne in particular, the Sydney sales continue to dominate the market and constitute the big annual event in Australian sheep circles.

NEBEKER HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Famous for their very early-maturing qualities and their ideal mutton conformation.

Used successfully by leading sheepmen on our western ranges for over a quarter of a century.



We Offer This Year:

Yearling Range Rams	Ram Lambs	Choice Stud Rams
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J. NEBEKER & SON, Stockton, Utah

Hampshire Rams for Sale

400 Head of Yearling Rams

400 Head of Ram Lambs

These sheep are raised from our purebred Hampshire ewes and the best registered rams that money can buy and are especially suitable for range purposes. They are raised a mile high on a mountain range and travel from three to five miles every day. They are just fleshy enough to make good breeders and while not as fat or as large as sheep raised in small bunches, they give better results for range purposes.

Several hundred head of young purebred ewes for sale. Just the kind for farm flocks.

J. E. MORSE

DILLON, MONTANA

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 16).

We have had a very mild summer up to the last few days and now the thermometer is hovering around 100 degrees, but our nights are always cool. This is God's country for the sheepman, or homeseeker generally.

C. H. Cooley.

NEVADA

Comparatively warm, dry weather prevailed, being the warmest of record at Reno during the closing week. Wild hay, alfalfa and some other crops made good growth, as irrigation water was ample, though not abundant. Wild hay cutting and the gathering of the second alfalfa crop were in progress on rather good crops at the end of the month. Cattle and sheep continue in good condition generally, but ranges are drying and water supplies are rather low in places.

UTAH

Exceptionally warm weather prevailed, temperatures at many stations reaching or passing the 100 degree mark during the closing week. Rainfall was abnormally light and confined to the early part of the month. This has left ranges considerably depleted of moisture supplies and streams and springs running comparatively low. The lower ranges are affording very little forage, though upper ranges are still considered fairly good. Live stock generally are doing fairly well; and most lambs are fat. Native hay crops are up to average, and the second alfalfa crop has been harvested safely; the alfalfa seed crop is stripping badly in places, which may mean some of it will be cut for hay.

COLORADO

Fine weather prevailed generally, with temperatures near normal as a rule, and occasional, local showers, though more rain would have improved ranges and pastures in most sections, more especially over the lower level. The second crop of alfalfa was taken in nice shape in the Arkansas Valley, and the harvest is well along elsewhere. Live stock and range conditions are reported good as a rule. Corn made an excellent growth.

Montrose

A few lambs have been sold in this locality recently for October delivery at 11½ cents, ewes and wethers, with a minimum weight of 40 pounds. Most of our lambs go as fat lambs and are shipped by the growers themselves, usually to the Denver market. This year, from present indications, fat lamb shipments will be larger than last year; it is estimated that there is a five per cent increase this year.

The demand for rams will be larger this year than a year ago. Hampshires are used for the most part.

Opinion here is that we could secure better prices and get more consideration from buyers if we were selling our wool through a grower-controlled company.

We have had average weather for this time of the year and feed is good on the summer range.

Albert L. Gwin.

Meeker

The past month has been warm and nice, with plenty of fine feed on the summer range.

The lamb shipments this fall will be about on the same scale as last season,

L. L. BRECKENRIDGE

Twin Falls, Idaho

Breeder of High Grade Hampshire Sheep



Some of these are entered in the 1928 National Ram Sale

MILES CITY RAM SALE

Eastern Montana Fair Grounds

SEPTEMBER 5, 1928

Rambouillets, Hampshires and Crossbreds, from Montana's leading flocks. Stud rams sold singly. Flock rams sold in pens of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25.

Attend This Sale and Sheep Show the
Second Day of the

Eastern Montana Fair

A. G. Jones, Auctioneer

W. H. Reilley, Clerk

For Additional Information Address

Eastern Montana Fair and Ram Sale

J. H. Bohling, Secretary—Miles City, Montana

Quality Rams

More Wool

but there will be more fat lambs than usual. Most of the men ship their fat lambs, which make up the large end of the crop, direct to the Denver market. No contracting has been done on feeder lambs recently.

Hampshire rams are used here to a larger extent than any other breed. There will be about the usual number bought this fall.

Sentiment is growing here in favor of having a growers' organization to handle the selling of our wools. Through such a plan, growers might expect to get prices more nearly equal to the world's wool values.

E. H. Sexson.

Radium

July has been a hot and dry month and now at the end of the month, feed on the summer range is only in fair condition.

Most of the lambs from this section are fat lambs and are shipped by the growers themselves to the Denver market. Our shipments will be about as large this fall as they were a year ago.

There will be fewer rams bought this season by the sheepmen of this section. We use Hampshires, Corriedales, and Rambouillets.

Wool growers around here like the idea of having wools marketed through a grower-controlled agency.

C. B. Rundell.

ARIZONA

Warm, showery weather occurred in most sections. Live stock are mostly in good shape, having shown an appreciable improvement in the past few weeks. However, more rain is needed to restore pastures and ranges fully to normal conditions. Water supplies are mostly low, but are still ample, and soil moisture supplies are fair, the ground having yielded little or no runoff after the showers.

Fredonia

Most of the lambs from this section will go out as feeders; a lot of them have already been contracted. The wethers went at \$9.25 to \$10.15; the mixed bunches at \$9.70 to \$10; and the ewe lambs at \$10.60 to \$11 per hundred. The lambs to be marketed will be shipped to the markets at Denver or Salt Lake.

I think the demand for rams this season will be larger and for a better grade. We already have some rams from the Marsden, Madsen, and Seely flocks in our herd.

Stock here would thrive better, I believe, if dipped more regularly. No dipping is done at present, here on the Utah-Arizona strip. Nearly all Utah stock comes in here for winter feed. It is fairly good range, but we also have to depend on it for our winter feed. Summer feed has been good, but is quite dry just now, after a very hot month without any rainfall.

Some of us would like to see a system installed for the more orderly marketing of our wool, but it will be difficult for us all to get together on such a proposition.

Henry K. White.

St. Johns

Up to the present (August 4) northern Arizona has had very little rain, especially in this part. There is very little feed for winter. The lamb crop will be smaller than last year and the lambs will not be so heavy nor in as good shape.

Part of our sheep are shipped east and part to Los Angeles. Most all of the lambs are contracted early in the summer as they were this summer.

While this has been a bad year, the sheep business is increasing in this section. The farmers are raising a few in

CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

America's Champion Flock of Lincolns and Cotswolds

Winners of 31 Championships at Utah State Fair and Fat Stock Shows
Only Three Championships Lost in Four Years

Not How Many But How Good

STUD RAMS - BREEDING EWES - RANGE RAMS or CHOICE RAM LAMBS
Sired by the International Champions

HARRY T. CRANDELL

Box 477

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

"America's Leading Lincoln Flock"

500—LINCOLN RAMS—500

Our offering of 500 head of one and two year old LINCOLN Rams for this season, contains the greatest selection of Lincoln Rams in America this year. We have the best lot of yearling STUD RAMS that we ever offered.

These rams are all well grown, have plenty of bone and are good vigorous chaps, with stamina. Their fleeces will appeal to anyone, lots of density, and even throughout. Orders will now be booked for delivery to suit the purchaser. Wire or write for quotations.

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Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

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Also the importing of some of Utah's finest Rambouillet sheep into this county has aroused the farmers to the profits of this grade of sheep and we believe that this will become a center for fine rams as plenty of alfalfa is raised here.

L. S. Whitney

NEW MEXICO

Comparatively warm, showery weather prevailed, though most showers were lighter than needed. Much of the range over the state is recovering, however, and live stock continue to do well. The third alfalfa cutting is under way in the south, and the second is beginning in the northern counties. Corn is doing fairly well, and is well advanced. Most ranges are still dry and brown, and would be benefitted by more rains, especially in the west and south.

Roswell

While on a trip through the western part of the state in the middle of July, we found the range very dry, but heavy showers fell between the 20th and 25th all over the Datil National Forest and on reaching home, we found good moisture here. Feed on the range, however, is very dry.

Our lambing percentage this year was lower than in 1927 and our shipments of course will be smaller. Most of the lambs grown here go out as feeders and are purchased here by Colorado feeders. The fat lambs go to the Kansas City market.

Feeder lambs (wethers) have been contracted recently at 11½ cents and sales of ewe lambs have been made at 13 cents. Now the sheepmen are asking 13½ but buyers are hard to find.

I should think that about the same number of rams will be needed this fall. Rambouillets are used mainly, although a few of the men have Delaines.

Our wool is sold at auction sales in July or August. The first sale has been called off as the bids were around 28 cents. Some average wool clips have been sold out of the shearing shed for 30 and 31 cents.

F. W. Haegler.

WALKER SHROPSHIRE'S
175 Canadian and home-bred rams and about an equal number of ewes. A few high-classed Canadian Southdown rams. This is a very select lot of rams and there are many herd ram prospects in the lot suitable to head high-classed purebred flocks.
C. B. WALKER
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SHROPSHIRE'S PRODUCE 'EM
THE SMALL LAMB
is the only one that will bring the top price when it reaches the high class market.
Even the great West is learning this important lesson. Write for printed matter.
American Shropshire Registry
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Lafayette, Indiana
8,150 Members Life Membership \$5.00
W. F. RENK President J. M. WADE Secy.-Treas.

SHEEP FOR SALE
We can furnish for fall delivery either cross bred or fine wool yearling ewes. Also mixed aged ewes.
If you want to buy or sell sheep, see us.
DAYBELL LIVESTOCK CO.
Provo, Utah

Experienced sheep man with 1000 acres land in highlands of Louisiana desires \$7500 for fencing and stocking with sheep and will give half interest in entire enterprise in return. Very attractive proposition and should yield more than 50% profits.
R. J. McARTHUR,
940 Citizens National Bank Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTENTION SHEEP RAISERS AND CATTLEMEN
No McNary-Haugen bills needed in this money-making recipe!
Solve your pasture problem by purchasing a 265-acre stock farm near railroad in Huntingdon County, Penna. Tract is close to New York markets. It consists of limestone hills and fertile, well-watered meadows. Clover, timothy and bluegrass waist high over much of farm. 130 head of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs now pasturing—Room for several hundred more. On farm are beautiful country home, large tenant house, bank barn, sixteen outbuildings and two apple orchards. Ideal for sheep or cattle rancher. Apply to
WM. GREGORY MOORE, owner,
White Gables, Neffs Mills, Pa.

EXCELLENT A - No. 1 SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE

1835 acres for sale. One of the oldest and best known sheep ranches in California; stocked with 2100 head of yearling, 2 and 3 year old ewes; carries this amount of sheep the year round. Located on railroad, 35 miles from San Francisco.

Harrison Meham
LIVE OAK STOCK FARM
Petaluma, California

For Sale or Trade

Beautiful, strictly modern home—almost NEW, in San Diego, California, "THE CITY OF DESTINY"; 6 large, spacious rooms, breakfast nook, tile bath with shower, wash room with laundry trays, hardwood floors throughout, southern gum finish, cement porch and pergola on two sides; garage 12x18, cement floor and driveway to paved streets; corner lot, 50x135 bordering two paved streets, well improved with lawns, flowers, shrubbery and fruit trees; in one of the city's best and most exclusive residential districts, ten minutes from the business center. Would consider trade for high grade young sheep. For full details and photos address

DAVID SCOTT

3703 Grim Street

San Diego, California

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Harrison Mecham
LIVE OAK STOCK FARM
Petaluma, California

For Sale or Trade

Beautiful, strictly modern home—almost NEW, in San Diego, California, "THE CITY OF DESTINY"; 6 large, spacious rooms, breakfast nook, tile bath with shower, wash room with laundry trays, hardwood floors throughout, southern gum finish, cement porch and pergola on two sides; garage 12x18, cement floor and driveway to paved streets; corner lot, 50x135 bordering two paved streets, well improved with lawns, flowers, shrubbery and fruit trees; in one of the city's best and most exclusive residential districts, ten minutes from the business center. Would consider trade for high grade young sheep. For full details and photos address

DAVID SCOTT

3703 Grim Street

San Diego, California

POSITION WANTED

Reliable sheepman desires to work on percentage basis or wages. Good references. Address Box A, Care

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
Salt Lake City, Utah

WANTED—POSITION AS SHEPHERD

Have had eleven years' experience fitting pure-bred, fine-wool and mutton type sheep.

Can give good references.

MAX E. HOHMAN
482 N. E. Main Blackfoot, Ida.

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ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$2.50 PER DAY

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"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

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460 Rooms with Bath and
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**\$100,000
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Portland, Oregon, Nov. 3-10

1928 Premium Lists now ready.
Entries close October 10. New
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Home Comfort Camp
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen
Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

WESTERN TEXAS

Moderately cool weather occurred much of the time, with only a few short hot spells. Good to heavy showers came generally during the last half of the month, improving pastures and ranges appreciably, and dispelling the previous spotted condition of the range. An abundance of soil moisture assures a good late summer range. Live stock are reported in fair to good condition and improving.

Paint Rock

It was dry here until July 22, but since then there have been good rains over most of the country. Feed conditions are good.

Most of our lambs are sold as feeders at home. The Ft. Worth market is used principally by those who ship from this section. The size of the total shipment for this year will be about the same as last season. We have about a 75 per cent lamb crop, which is the average for this district. Seven dollars per head for mixed bunches of feeder lambs and \$8.50 for straight ewe lambs are being offered. Aged ewes have been selling at \$10 to \$11, immediate delivery.

W. M. Hartgrove.

**SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION
PRIZES FOR 1928**

A total of \$5,243 in cash, 1000 ribbons and twenty-five shares of stock are offered by the American Shropshire Registry Association as special prizes for the 1928 show and fair season. The cash premiums are to be apportioned as follows:

\$661 at the Chicago International; \$600 at the Pacific International at Portland; \$250 at the American Royal at Kansas City and at the state fairs of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa; \$200 at the Missouri and New York state fairs; \$150 for the Eastern State Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and for the Oregon State Fair; \$90 for the California State Fair and for Maryland, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Premiums varying from \$12 to \$50 for Shropshires shown by members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs at twenty-five fairs, including California, Colorado, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

JOHN SMITH

J. CLARK EASTES

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Members of the Livestock Exchange and Bonded for Your Protection

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GENE MELADY
Always on the Job.

Judge for Yourself!
SHIP YOUR RANGE SHEEP
AND LAMBS

TO

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100% SERVICE

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SINCE 1900

Recommended and Patronized by the Wool Growers of the West for
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**A FIRST CLASS COMMISSION FIRM WITH A
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on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. *Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices*

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Buy Direct
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MFG. CO.**
1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Building the West

LIKE twin mountains standing across a road, Time and Distance once formed the principal obstructions to the development of the West. While the coming of the Iron Horse broke down these barriers, bringing consumers of the East and of Europe within reach of every western farm and ranch, western prosperity still is materially affected by the readiness with which its products find near and distant markets.

Within the last five years Southern Pacific has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in new capital for facilities, equipment and line extensions with which to assure the free flow of agricultural products to the markets of the East.

The company also is helping to widen Pacific Coast markets by speeding the industrial development of the West. Within the last three years Southern Pacific has located 1656 new industries in the territory served by Pacific Lines. Each year Southern Pacific spends approximately \$1,300,000 on advertising to attract new settlers, new industries and tourists.

Thousands given employment by new industries, as well as the annual tens of thousands of tourists, help to widen and make more profitable home markets for the products of the soil.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

AL-WUZ-ON EAR TAGS

Do You Want Your Tags "AL-WUZ-ON" or always off? Our tags are AL-WUZ-ON.

Al-Wuz-On Ear Tags are the strongest Tags made. With the Patented Rib Point, together with the Double Barbed, they are far superior to others and cost no more.

The Al-Wuz-On Ear Tags are Different. They are Clinched. Compare them with others. We guarantee them.

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**INTER-MOUNTAIN MACHINE
& STAMP WORKS, Inc.**
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A BETTER CAMP FOR YOUR MONEY

Improved Trail Tongues

Bed, Covers, Springs, Stoves, Etc.

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Famous for 40 years
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NEMA WORM CAPSULES
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For Killing Stomach Worms in SHEEP and GOATS
Safe and Sure
Quick Action—No Losses
Equally effective for Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Hogs, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes.
Nema Capsules at your Drug Store
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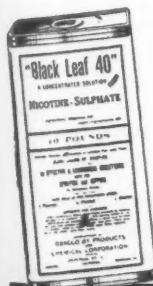
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For many years wool growers have depended upon "Black Leaf 40," the "Old Reliable" dip to kill these parasites.

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Your Home Market for all classes live stock

SHEEP - HOGS - CATTLE

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ROCK ISLAND LINES

Stockdale, Illinois—65 miles from Chicago
Established 1890

Special Molasses Mixed Feed for Milk Lambs

Excellent Pastures.

Modern barns for 135 doubles lambs.
434 miles from Council Bluffs, 24-hour schedule.
451 miles from Kansas City—514 miles from St. Paul.

Henry Weitz, Manager**MORRIS SHEEP FEEDING YARDS**

On the SANTA FE Railroad; at MORRIS, KANSAS

These Yards are located ten miles west of Kansas City Stock Yards. Shippers also have the privilege of the ST. JOSEPH MARKET without additional freight charges. Stock loaded 11:00 p. m. arrives St. Joe yards at 7 a. m. next morning. Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your freight bills and contract.

Avoid a big Shrinkage loss by filling your stock at Morris Feed Yards.

A Trial Shipment Will Convince You!

Capacity 45,000 Sheep—100 Cars Cattle.

Owned and operated by **SETH N. PATTERSON**

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EXCLUSIVE DEALERS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS

Send Us Your Next Consignment

OUR RECORD**26 Years Selling Sheep at St. Joseph, Missouri****37 Years Actual Experience in Sheep Business**

A Member of the Live Stock Exchange And Bonded for Your Protection.

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Offers the full benefit of experienced Salesmen.

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SHIP TO THE

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ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

The Kansas City Market Will Continue to Maintain Best Prices

Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have
been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

Rock Island Lines feed yards, McFarland, Kansas, 100 miles from Kansas City.

Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at the new Missouri Pacific Feed Yards at Leeds, Missouri, 10 miles from Kansas City, and at Emporia, 110 miles and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BETTER RAIL SERVICE THAN EVER BEFORE VIA ALL LINES

“Making” the market

TWO statements appear frequently in newspaper reports on the trend of the live hog market; viz., “Shipper Buyers Boost Market,” or “Big Buyers Backward Bidders.”

These reports may be basically true, but nevertheless they are misleading.

Shipping demand is from hundreds of small packers, located largely in populous eastern districts. Their buying reflects the conditions of the pork trade in their respective territories, and these vary greatly. For instance, the trade in Pennsylvania may be so good that the packers there are eager buyers of live hogs, while at the same moment trade in New York may be so unsatisfactory that the New York packers do not order any hogs whatever. On another day, the situation may be reversed.

Packers, whose business is countrywide, face average conditions rather than extremes. For them good business in New York may be offset by bad business in Pennsylvania, while a strong market in New England may occur when sales in California are dragging. It is natural, therefore, that their buying should reflect their business—that they should pay average prices and be in the market constantly, rather than that they should pay top prices one day and not buy any hogs the next. Certainly, without the day-in and day-out buyer at average prices, there would be no such thing as the daily cash market enjoyed by American livestock producers.

The fact that the “shipper” top on any given day exceeds bids of local or national packers, does not necessarily indicate that the average prices are too low.

F. E. White
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
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ROMNEY SHEEP

Flock Masters!

Do you want to get the best possible return per acre from your flock?

IF SO, USE ROMNEYS!

New Zealand can supply your needs in this direction. Our Romneys hold the world's Championship.



A Typical New Zealand Romney Ram

Do you want to get top market price for your Meat and Wool?

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The Sure Tick Dip!



KILLS ALL TICKS With ONE Dipping

Cooper's Powder Dip has been on the world's market 80 years

---it is used everywhere sheep are raised for profit---enough is sold every year to dip half the sheep in the world.



Cooper's Powder Dip kills all the ticks---prevents fresh attacks---improves the quality of wool---increases the growth of wool---all with a single dipping each year, at a cost of about one cent per head.

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Food for Thought

We sold for Curran Sheep Co., of Hagerman, Idaho, June 5th, 6th and 7th, at the top of the Chicago market, 2616 lambs which netted \$14.23 per head. The net is the important factor in the marketing of range lambs—money is what counts.

The only way to make them net is to hold them at pastures where there is plenty of feed and fill them up before marketing. **THIS IS ALWAYS OUR FIRST MOVE** when a train of lambs consigned to us, arrives at a feeding place. We know where the best grass is tributary to this market; we watch this important thing.

Wire us. We will tell you where to find the best feed.

Satisfactory sales—year in and year out. Such an expression as is indicated in this telegram is worthy of your consideration in making your selection of the commission firm who will sell your sheep and lambs this season.

WESTERN UNION

CA91 DL HAGERMAN, IDA. 11 1135 A.

C. H. SHURTE, WOOL GROWERS COMMISSION CO., INC., CHICAGO

THANK YOU MANY TIMES FOR YOUR WONDERFUL SALE OF OUR LAMBS. IT WAS CERTAINLY A RECORD PRICE AND WEIGHT AND WE GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR KEEN SALESMANSHIP. WITH KINDEST REGARDS.

CURRAN SHEEP CO., BY MRS. JOHN CURRAN

The proof of any pudding is in the eating. For the best service in marketing range lambs, consign to

The Wool Growers Commission Company at Chicago
the greatest sheep market in the world.

Remember—ANYONE MAY IGNORE FACTS, BUT EVERYONE CANNOT ESCAPE CONSEQUENCES. For that big NET, bill 'em to

The Wool Growers Commission Company, Inc. at Chicago
BONDED FOR YOUR PROTECTION

Once There Was a Steer

that went all over the world. But not until after the meat was prepared for market.

The fine hair in its ears went to Paris to be used in an artist's "camel's hair" brush.

The shin bones went to Sheffield, England, where they became knife handles that were carried in men's pockets to South Africa and London.

The sinews and tendons went to Canada and Mexico—first boiled down into glue used in the manufacture of furniture.

Every part of this steer went somewhere and was used—even tiny glands no bigger than peas went to pharmaceutical houses to be made into medicine.

The farmer who raised this steer was glad to sell it to Swift & Company for a good cash price. If he had prepared it for market himself, it would not have been worth so much. Besides the meat, he could have saved only the hide and fats. All the rest of the steer would have been lost.

Swift & Company handles thousands of animals daily and uses every part of them. Economy results.

You benefit by it. Swift & Company's profit from all sources amounts to only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company

*Visitors are welcome at
Swift & Company packing plants.*